The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,929—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

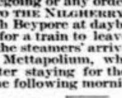
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th September, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ruttnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH, AND JEDDAH.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

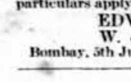
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	about 10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	to follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.

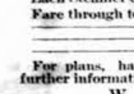
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	Noml. H.P.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2289	500	to follow.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	421	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York .... Rs. 600
———— Liverpool .... „ 500
———— Marseilles and Genoa .... „ 450
———— Naples .... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON'S, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

31 MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GILBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
s.s. KAISAR-I-HIND	4083	700	R. Methven	18th Sept.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th „
s.s. POONA	3130	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th „
s.s. THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

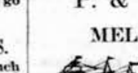
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ITALIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Glasgow and Liverpool, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME £552,906
FUNDS IN HAND £926,044
CLAIMS PAID £2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. :—

2 Cases Lady's French Shoes.
3 „ Hams and bacon.
3 „ Colored Prints.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Grey Dhoties.
8 Bags flour, damaged.
R.H.E S.—1 bale damaged Shangai fine silk ex S. S. "Australia."

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of J. Maclean, Esq., the valuable and handsome teakwood Madras pattern household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a pair of fast trotting black Australian horses, a fast trotting bay Australian mare, &c., &c., the property of R. G. Walton, Esq., proceeded to Europe. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplatedware, such as vegetable dishes, epergne ice pitchers, cruet, pickle, and eggstands, presentation cup, bread basket, waiters, breakfast companions, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, in mahogany case, 12 pair dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, double-branched table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., single barrelled saloon rifle sword, dagger, &c., very handsome teakwood French polished pattern household furniture, such as a telescope dining table, sideboard with mirror, whatnot, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, card and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, rich Brussel's carpets, 2, 3 and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich table ornament stands, lady's davenport, iron four post bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 pair of handsome fast-trotting black Australian horses.
1 handsome fast trotting bay Australian mare.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong Victoria (nearly new) with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse (6 years, 14 hand sound) and harness.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, opposite to Sir Sassoon's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crokery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass-bound grand piano by Collard and Collard, specially made to order, first-rate picture and oleograph, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Britto, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, foot of Harkness, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate oil-painting and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. H. Middleton, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th September 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain Merello, ARRIVED in Bombay Harbour on the 15th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and pay Freight, if any, and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's office, Sassoon House, Elphinston Circle, without delay.

ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in BEFORE the DEPARTURE of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

PATENT ARM AND PLATFORM HAND LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

Price Rs. 50.

SOLE AGENTS,
THACKER & Co., Limited.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

NOTICE.—The SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of RUPEE ONE and ANNAS EIGHT per share will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER, 1880, on surrendering their Share Certificates.

Such of the Shareholders as have not received the FIRST DISTRIBUTION, are requested to apply for the same as well as for the above distribution, on or before the 31st of OCTOBER NEXT, otherwise the Liquidators will, after that date, deal with such UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS of ASSETS in such manner as they may be advised, and a Meeting of the Shareholders will be called to receive the Liquidators' Final Account and to declare the winding up of the Company completed.

By Order of the Liquidators,
NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Secretary to the Liquidators.
Bombay, 14th September 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessee and Manager ...... T. P. HUDSON.

THE TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.

IMMENSE POPULARITY OF HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

THE MERRY MAKERS.

FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THIS THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16TH.

EVERYTHING NEW.

READ THE ITEMS.

GOING TO FIGHT THE ZULUS.

HUDSON'S ECCENTRICITIES.

Misses MAVEN'S AND BURTON'S VOCAL DUETS.

GLOVER'S AMUSING VOCALISMS.

THE COMING MAN.

Miss DE GAY'S WONDERFUL VIOLIN SOLOS.

HUDSON'S AND HOLLY'S PLANTATION PASTIMES AND THE SCREAMING SKETCH

THE SKELETON WITNESS.

NEW BALLADS, DUETS, JOKES, DANCES, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8 .... Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4 .... „ 16
Orchestra Stall .... „ 4
Stall .... „ 3
Pit .... „ 2
Back Seat .... „ 1

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform, half price to Back Seats.

Box and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commence at 9.

H. SANTLY, Agent.

KAP'S Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments. A stock can be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (Limited.)

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS suitable for the cultivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c., on very favourable terms, to the first applicants. Special arrangements will be entered into for the sale of large blocks to Associations and Companies.

These lands comprise the Kannan Devan Hills in Travancore, which lie between 10·5 and 10·15 N. Lat. and 76·57 and 77·15 E Long.

The Forest, of many thousand acres in extent, stretches over elevations varying from 600 to 6,500 feet, and the grass land to 8,000 feet.

The RAINFALL from March to December averages 80 to 150 inches. NO FEVER is known on these Hills above 4,500 feet. LABOUR is abundant and cheap. The SHOOTING is excellent.

The Society have OPENED PLANTATIONS of Cinchona condaminea Tea and Coffee, inspection of which will establish the capabilities of this new planting district.

For particulars, apply to

THE SECRETARY,
9 and 10, Second Line Beach, Madras.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેશ કંપની, લીમાટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at its registered office No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1880, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1880, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Director in the room of one retiring from Office, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1880-81, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

કાં૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th September, 1880, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 15th September, 1880.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS NOW READY.	Rs.	a.
MALLESON'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY, Vol. 3	12	8
MARK TWAIN'S "A TRAMP ABROAD," Illustrated	4	12
MISS BRADDON'S New Novel, STORY OF BARBARA, Rs. 1-4, *Cloth*	1	8
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1880-81	2	0
REPORT ON THE GOLD MINES OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE WYNAAD, THE CARCOOR GHAT, by R. Brough Smyth	1	12
GORHAM'S TEXT BOOK OF MILITARY LAW (New Edition)	5	0

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES, 1881,
TO ARRIVE BY AN EARLY MAIL.

THACKER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, third volume	12	8
(Vols 1 and 2 also can be had, Rs. 25.)		
Twenty-One Days in India, by Sir Alli Baba	2	8
Ouida's New Novel, "Moths"	3	4
Moor and the Loch, containing instructions in all highland sports, by John Colquhoun, 2 vols	16	4
Colonel Grodekoff's Ride from Samarcand to Herat, by C. Marom	5	0
LeMessurier's Kandahar in 1879	5	0
Breweries and Maltings, their arrangements, construction, machinery, and plant, by G. Scamell and F. Colyer	11	4
Mark Twain's Tramp Abroad, cheap edition	4	12
Popular Life of Mr. Gladstone, profusely illustrated	0	8
Payne's Science and Art Education	5	12
Braddon, Miss, Story of Barbara	1	4
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual	3	12
Chambers' Encyclopædia of English Literature, new edition (2 vols.)	12	8
Johnston's Historical Atlas, 2 vols	13	4
India List, Civil and Military, corrected to 1st July, 1880	6	12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for July	2	4
Lord Lawrence, a sketch of his public career, by L. J. Trotter	1	8
Round About a Great Estate, by R. Jefferies	3	4
Life of Lieut. General James Outram, by Major General Goldsmid, 2 vols	20	0
William's Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, new edition, 1879	18	12
Boys' Own Book, new edition	5	8
Drysdale's Treatise on Syphilis	3	4
Dowe's do. on Brain and Nerves	1	8
Muckley's Handbook for Painters	2	4
Atkinson's Therapeutics of Gynechology	9	8
Withouski's Atlas of Brain and Skull	4	12
Cust's Linguistic and Oriental Essays	11	4
Heidenbain's Animal Magnetism	1	8
Monsieur Guizot in Private Life	9	8
Bret Harte's Work, new and complete edition, 2 vols	7	8
Burke's Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty and the Reformation Period, 2 vols	19	0
Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists, Sir John Reynolds and Sir Edward Landseer, each	2	4
A. B. C. Telegraphic Code for Merchants' use, new edition, 1880, by C. Thue	11	8
Hartington's Election Speeches	2	4
Blue Book—The Selection and Training of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service	3	8
Nautical Alamnac, 1880 and 1881, each	2	0
Ballantyne's Midnight Marches thorough Persia	7	0
Reed's Handbook for Examination, Master and Mates, new edition, 1880, with key	4	4
Well's Turkish Grammar	9	8
Redhouse's Turkish Dictionary	25	0
Roby's Latin Grammar	3	4
Ball's Astronomy, new edition, 1880	3	12
Raverty's Pushtoo Manual	3	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

OF TREACHER AND COMYANY'S business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office, the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, AUGUST, 1880.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	......	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	......
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	......	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

Medium Octavo, Paper, packet of 5 Quires .... Rs. 1 4 Envelopes, box of 100 .... Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto do. do. .... 2 8 Do. do. 1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 3-0

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage.

Large Octavo, Paper, packet of 5 Quires .... Rs. 1 2 Envelopes, box of 100 .... Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto do. do. .... 2 4 Do. do. 1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

Albert, Paper, box of 5 Quires .... Rs. 2 0 Square Envelopes, box of 100 ... Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo do. do. .... 2 4 Do. do. do. ... 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY, CREAM LAID, OF DOUBLE THICK QUALITY.

Albert Paper, box of 5 Quires .... Rs. 2 0 Square Envelopes, box of 100 ... Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo do. do. .... 2 4 Do. do. do. ... 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes .... Rs. 2 4

NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers.

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes .... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE, A COMBINED NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets .... Rs. 2 0

CHIT STATIONERY, OF GOOD QUALITY, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

	Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong	Square
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Rs. 0 12	Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„ 0 14	„ 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS.

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE., MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS, BY APPOINTMENT TO LADY FERGUSSON.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., they have all the advantages of FASHIONABLE MAKING and MATERIALS, PERFECT FIT and REASONABLE PRICES, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 FOURTY ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life* :—by delay the rate of subscription increases :—death may occur before the intended provision is made :—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

Head Office :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUN POWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9	do.
F F F	do. 10	do.
	½ do. 10	do.
F	do. 10	do.
F F	do. 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount. No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett-cash. Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUT. E. A. WILLIAMSON, 29th Regt., are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 31st OCTOBER next, after which date no claims can be entertained.

F. C. RUXTON, Major, 29th Regt.,
Presdt. of Committee of Adjustment.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality," in India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash. Rs. a.

Per Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of notification, each 1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIGOU, WILKES, AND LAURENCE'S ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,

Specially recommended for
ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES
AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES 1878.

P. W. & L. obtained
"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"
In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters .... Cash Rs. 2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs. „ 50-0

Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no Hotel in India to be compared with it.—R. MOODIE, Surgeon, I.M.S. (Retired.)

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, September 18, neat turn out (Victoria, horse, and harness).

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen, W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND) this year's SPRING CROP TEAS of some of the SELECT and WELL KNOWN PLANTATIONS in the KANGRA VALLEY, 24, CHURCH GATE STREET. SOLE AGENTS of HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, POONA AGENTS :—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.—Quarts, Credit Rs. 50, Cash Rs. 48. Pints, Credit Rs. 26-8, Cash Rs. 25-8. CUTLER, PALMER & CO., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

THE ADVERTISER can recommend a European maid servant to assist a lady with children on the voyage to England. Apply for information to Mrs. CLARK, St. Paul's Church Parsonage, Poona.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CARPENTER, with SECOND MATE'S CERTIFICATE, for the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

W. I. R. ASSOCIATION MEETING, commencing 6th October. ALL INFORMATION can be obtained by applying to Sergeant-Major ABBOTT, Head-quarters B. V. R.—W. M. Tennent, Local Secretary.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Full Grand Piano, by BROADWOOD & SONS, in first rate order. The hammers were refelted in May last by Messrs. Soundy & Co. Price, Rs. 700. For particulars apply to E. GILES, Esq., 24, Staff Lines, Poona.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—The EMPRESS Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder steps at 2 p. m. EVERY THURSDAY. There and back—RUPEES FIVE including Tiffin, Ice, and attendance.—W. B. GREEN, Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, the Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

NEW SEASON'S SUPPLY JUST ARRIVED

In air-tight tin cases, each case containing a selection of SEEDS SUITABLE FOR INDIA.

	PRICES.			
FLOWER SEEDS	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 15	Rs. 22-8
VEGETABLE SEEDS	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 15	Rs. 30-0

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

TENTS ! TENTS ! ! TENTS ! ! !

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms ... 32' by 22'
Ditto ... 31' by 21'
Field Officers ... 29' by 17'
Captains ... 26' by 14'
Rowtee ... 24' by 18'
Stable for 4 horses.

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns ... 18' by 14'
Ditto ... 14' by 14'
Hill Tent ... 12' by 12'
Ditto ... 10' by 10'
Staff Officers ... 12' by 12'
Bechoba ... 12' by 12'
Ditto ... 10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.
Rowtee in Circular form.
Necessary ... 5' by 5'
Ditto ... 4' by 4'
Field Service Tent for General Officers.. Weighing 200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers Do. 150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers Do. 80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.
Address to Parel Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICES.

RIPON GOLD MINING Co., Ld.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES in the above Company can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES best quality Patent Manillas, Hemp Oiled and Unoiled, Europe Hemp Tarred, Coir Oiled and Unoiled, Lines, Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes, under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For prices and further information apply to

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM, & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of 22nd instant, for PRINTING a portion of the Company's FORMS and BOOKS from the date of acceptance of tender up to the end of 1881.

Samples can be seen on application at the Company's offices in Church Gate Street.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 13th September 1880.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISED 1825.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS for the year CLOSE on the 15th NOVEMBER NEXT, and all who assure on the Participating Scheme before that date will share in the FIVE YEARS' PROFITS then to be divided.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
GEORGE OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office : BINNAY & Co., Chief Agents.

FOR SALE.—A BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE, with black points, charger weight, good action, and well bred, price Rs. 1,000.

A handsome CHESNUT LADY'S HORSE, age 4 years, height over 14-2, price Rs. 900.

A thorough-bred CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN RIDING HORSE, height 16 hands, age 5 years, grand action, broken with saddle, suitable for a charge up to weight.

Just received, a Box containing HUNTING SADDLES and BRIDLES, single, double, and 4-in-hand plated mounted HARNESSES, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, RACE SNAFLE BITS.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically sealed boxes, which, having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under :—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5—10 | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10—15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th September 1880.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS (available by either day or night trains) will be issued from RAICHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45, First, and Rs. 18, 2nd class, from SATURDAY, the 4th of Septembber, to FRIDAY night, the 29th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office
Madras, 17th August 1880.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,50,000 IN 26,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH, FULLY PAID UP; Rs. 10 ON APPLICATION AND Rs. 15 ON ALLOTMENT.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE and Co. have pleasure in announcing that the numerous applications for shares encourage them in believing that they will be able to CLOSE the SHARE LIST at an EARLY DATE. It is therefore desirable that intending investors should not delay in sending in their APPLICATIONS. About £10,000 worth of shares have already been appropriated to the London Market. The National Bank of India is authorized to receive subscriptions and to give receipts.

TREMAYNE & Co.
24, Apollo Street, September 10th.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th September, on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, Aug. 25, 1880.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granite, Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other material for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings, Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

A. JOURDIN AND CO., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, catttle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.

THE home telegrams of yesterday's date advise few changes of any importance, and the next three days being closed for native holidays has practically made this mail day.

The London Money Market remains without change, the rate of discount in the open market being ¼ per cent. below the Bank. Consols are quoted at 97⅞, an advance of ⅛, French Rentes at 120¾, a decline of ¼, Enfaced Rupee Paper as before at 80⅝ for Fours and 87⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

In General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. From Liverpool Best Soft White Bombay Wheat comes 1d. lower at 8s. 9d. per cental.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm at former prices, and the Liverpool Cotton Market is also reported firm, yesterday's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 800 are put down as Surats. The only alteration in values is an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. and Good Omras, due, doubtless, to their comparitive scarcity, the bulk of recent arrivals into Liverpool by Cape consisting of Dholleras. From New York Reuter's quotations have unfortunately come to hand in an unintelligible form, but the receipts at the ports are as follows :—

	1880	1879	1878
Tuesdays' receipts	15,000	12,000	10,500
Four days' do.	52,000	35,000	36,300

EXCHANGE.—Owing no doubt to the weakness advised from this side yesterday, Bar Silver in London has receded from 52⅝d. to 52⅜d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 1-16d. per rupee, and this in return has reacted on us here to-day, the market having opened with a further decline of 1-32d. per rupee. With nothing from Calcutta of a supporting character, rates have not altered during the day, and we now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France	3 ,,	2·15	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm, and hardening notwithstanding the easier tendency in Exchange, and closing rates are :—Fours, Rs. 96⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104 9-16, with more buyers than sellers.

SHARES.—The market continues very firm, but the only class of companies which has undergone any advance is Spinning and Weaving. In these a further general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share must be quoted, and the tendency still seems to be in favour of a further rise, looking to the universally favourable accounts from up-country.

COTTON.—Although ready cotton is unaltered in value and the business reported for export is confined to about 300 bales, there are decidedly more sellers of new crop for future delivery, and prices are slightly easier. We quote Broach at Rs. 226, Akote at Rs. 214 for March, and F. G. F. Dhollera for May delivery at Rs. 200 per candy.

SEEDS are unaltered. WHEAT is weak at Rs. 31 per candy for Best White.

FREIGHTS, if anything, are a trifle more active. The Clan Lamont s. s. is booking for London at rather better rates, and the s. s. India is reported as having engaged a quantity of Wool for Liverpool at 27s. 6d. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports there is little doing and no change.

PIECE GOODS, if anything, are a shade better. The demand is a trifle more active, and in some cases prices are the turn in favour of sellers. Dealers, however, still hold aloof from arrival business until they can reduce their present large stocks, but this, they seem to think, they have a good chance of doing after the holidays.

COALS.—The cargo of Spring Bank Glasgow Coal per Lennox now in harbour has been sold at Rs. 17-4, but no fresh arrival business is reported, and the position is unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.	·	£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	270

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	665
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Bo. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	2,025
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	50	445
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	105
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	39
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	300	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	980
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,900
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	400
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	525x
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	30	260
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	110	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	425
Volkart's Press Co.	150	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	95
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	522½
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s.	1,900
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	250
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	930
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	30	710
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	625
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	405
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	500
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	660
Jeffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jowraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	960
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	745
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	535
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,400
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,285
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,165
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	910
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,040xd
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	655
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	255
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	775
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,000xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	965
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	59½	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufacturing & Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A140 / B130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	855xd
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	705
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	10	135

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th Sept. 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,121	0	0
Merchandise	26,407	0	0
Telegraph	579	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Total Rs.	71,607	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	28,353	0	0
Merchandise	35,477	0	0
Telegraph	316	0	0
Other Receipts	1,200	0	0
Total Rs.	65,346	0	0
Increase Rs.	6,261	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·740
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·905
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW, W. WNW, NWW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	317
Fall of Rain*	1·52
Total fall during month	12·77
,, ,, ,, year	56·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Sept.	0·50

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Sultan Basha, 178 tons, Nocoda, will sail to-day for Shoare in ballast.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. Steamer China, 1,038 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Hongkong (24th August), brought one deck passenger and the following cargo ;—From Honkong,—1,455 packages tea, 214 cases preserves, 40 cases vermillion, 1,414 packages sugar-candy, 40 bundles matting, 40 packages sundries, 7 cases drums, 4 cases white copper, 6,576 bags sugar, 126 cases glass bangles, 4,063 packages fire crackers, 10 cases brass leaves, 2 cases buttons, 499 packages silk, 8 cases fans, 3 cases chinaware, 2 boxes false pearls, 3 cases papers, 1 case silk piece goods, 16 cases beads, 505 cases cassia, 2 cases cassia oil, and 25 packages anniseed. From Singapore.—50 bundles hemp, 291 packages benzoine, 1 package cardamoms, 14 packages nutmegs, 23 cases mace, 94 packages silk, 1 bundle and 73 pieces ivory, and 376 packages coffee.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXTRA CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. Steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain G. R. Murray, sailed yesterday for China, with extra China Mails, and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Medea	Thompson	Java.
	Avoca (s)	Murray	Hongkong.

The brig Sultan Basha, Nacoda, to Shoare, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Assyria, to Zanzibar and Aden.
,, Abyssinia, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Earlshall, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
10	Thibet (s)	Jordan	Southampton, Aug 4.
	Maharaja (s)	Bullock	Singapore, Aug 27.
	Malda (s)	Wood	Bambay, Aug 19.
11	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Bombay, Sept 1.
	County of Sutherland (s)	Band	London, Aug 2.
12	Clan Alpine	Rule	Bombay, Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 10—Steamer Purulia, and a Barque (numbers undistinguishable.)
Sept 11—Steamer Edwin, Madras and Inchmornish. Ship Champion.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malda—Mrs Day, 2nd children and 1 ayah, 2 Europeans and 1 native adult deck.
Per Thibet—From Southampton to Suez,—Mr K Mitter, Mr E Page Mrs Dobbie's ayah Mr A W Jones, Mr Dreger, Mr and Mrs Boar, Mrs Chester, Mr A Stavinski From Aden—Mr Pohn Hall R N From Madras—Mr H Mathewson, Mr W Westland, Colonel Heain M S C, and native male servant, and Mr G Lovett.
Per Country of Sutherland—Master Phillips Jeffreys, E Jeffrys and European servant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
12 Almora (s) .... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Almora, from London, Sept 13 :—Mr G P Carless, Mr and Mrs King, Mr A P Shaw, Mr J M Rogers, Mrs Grubb, Miss A Joshua, Mr J Thomas, Mr C Gribble, Mr J Nicholls, Mr P Thomas, Mr Harp, Mr and Mrs Williamson, Mrs Proud, Mrs Tall, Mr Mann, Mrs E Rist Mr Wilson, Mr Cherry, Dr Geo Jack and Coptain J G Ballingall.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—20 casks salamoniac, Morarjee Natha ; 50 boxes tinned plates, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
India s—2 cases candles lamps, Cowasjee Metta and Co.
Italia s—2 bags starch and 4 barrels soft soap, H Pestonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—100 casks beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Lennox—8 hogsheads earthenware, E H Allarakhia.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—10 drums caustic soda and 2 cases hardware, M M Mody and Co ; 4 cases gold thread, L Naraen and Co.
Kashgar s—5 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—50 cases brandy, Remington and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—16¼ cwts shell lac, Essoobbhoy Ebramjee ; 10 cases shawls and chudar, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 78 pieces E teeth, Nanchund Jawarchund ; 34 bundles E teeth, Surrif Durvesh ; 61 packages nutmegs 5 packages mace, 2 packages fishmaws, 218 packages shells, 79 packages tabacco, 26 packages lanterns and 230 packages waste silk, P and O S N Co ; 3 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 1 case fishmaws, Pestonjee Jehangir ; 83 pieces E teeth, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.
Assyria s—7 bundles E teeth, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—2 bundles E teeth, Allana Munjee.

FOR NEWYORK.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—142 boxes nutmegs, P and O S N Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 16.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

56-78—Tyabjee and S—Khutiza alias Doolun Begum and another vs Salma and others—Prescot and W.
156-80—R M Sayani—Hoorbai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee and others—H W Payne and Janardhun and H.
229-80—R Skipsey—Gunputrao Gorojee vs A D Jackson and another—H Bicknell.
621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally Vulud Aban Sahib vs Pandoorung Ramchundra *alias* Anna Sahib—Janardhun and H.
380-79—H W Payne—Crustnarao Sucaram vs Rao Bahadoor Mudon Shriecrusna and others—A F Turner and Macfarlane and G.
577-79—Hore, C and B—Goculdass Cullianjee vs Ruttonbai—Khunderao M.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

428-79—H C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Coy—Crawford and B Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

371-80—In person (a pauper)—Gunnoo Raghowjee Dalal vs Kamajee Jecjajee.
372-80—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee bin Khooshiaba and another vs Kamajee Jecjajee.

Long Cause.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

For the information of witnesses.

In the matter of Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of George III Jute and Wool S and W Coy, Ldin Liquidation. R M Sayani—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey Petitioner vs C A Turner official Liquidator.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Kettelewell, Lieut. Col., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
French, Captain, R.A., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Molaney, Surg., on Med. Cert., Kabul.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

O'Connor, Captain, The Royal Scott, on leave, to Poona.
Rowlandson, Captain, 7th Bombay N. I., from sick leave, to Bhooj.
Hill Captain, 73rd regt., on duty, to Lucknow.
Grant, Col., 17th Madras N. I., on duty from Madras.
Watson, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Henderson, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Leonard, Surg., on duty, to Madras.
MacCarthy, Captain, 4th Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Tritton, Lieut., 4th Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Harway, Lieut. Col., 1-25th Regt., to join, to Peshawar.
King, Major, R. A., to join, to Attock.
Lloyd, Lieut., 1-24th Regt., on duty, to Lucknow.
Staunton, 2nd Lieut., 14th Hussars, on duty, to Bangalore.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 14th September 1880.

Sergeant John Oriental King is allowed to revert to Private at his own request.

The Commandant has been pleased to sanction the following promotions, in G Company :—

Corporal F MacDonnel to be Sergeant vice, J O King, resigned.
Lce Corpl F Benett, to be Sergeant, vice E B Winders, resigned.
Lce Corpl W Addison, to be Corpl, vice F McDonall, promoted.
Vol E H McDonald to be Lance Corpl, vice W Addison, promoted.
Vol V Cabral, to be Lce Corpl, vice Charde, to C Company.
The transfer of Vol C George from G to H Company is cancelled.

Leave of absence is granted to the following members from this date, and they are permitted to take their Rifles with them :—

Vol C Marcks, one month, and Lce Corpl B Kees, 34 days.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D Company No 1,200 Jas Mac Queen, No. 1,201 D Gillespie.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 11.)

HOME REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of Notification No 248, dated 11th June 1880, it is hereby notified that Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, held the office of Private Secy to H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl sub pro tempore, from 9th June 1880 to 16th June 1880.

The following officers in the Assam Commission are confirmed in the appointments which they at present hold substantively pro tempore, from 1st May 1880 :—

Maj T B Michell, as Depy Commr, 4th Grade.
Mr G Stevenson, C S, as Assist Commr, 1st Grade.
Mr J J S Driberg, as Assist Commr, 2nd Grade.
Mr C G M Kennedy, as Extra Assist Commr, 6th Grade.

Sultan Ali, Extra Assist Commr, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assist Commr, 1st Class, from 1st Aug 1880, vice Munton, retired.

Bapu Rao Patwardhan, Extra Assist Commr, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assist Commr, 2nd Class, vice Sultan Ali.

Moreshwar Rao, Extra Assist Commr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem, to be Extra Assist Commr, 3rd Class, substantively.

Balwant Rao, Extra Assist Cmr, 4th Class, to be Extra Assist Commr, 3rd Class, sub pro tem, vice Moreshwar Rao.

Rai Bhogchand, Extra Assist Commr, 4th Class, sub protem., to be Extra Assist Commr, 4th Class, substantively vice Balwant Rao.

Bargho Rao, Offg Extra Assist Commr, to be Extra Assist Commr, 4th Class, sub pro tem, vice Rai Bhogchand.

H M has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Thomas Maclean, of the B C S, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal from 23rd July last.

H M's Secy of State for India has appointed the Rev Arthur Edward Stone to be a Jr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiatical Estabt, to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev Mr. Stone's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh.

The Rev Tohn Taylor, MA, LD, has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India an Assist Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of the Rev J. H. Taylor, BA, Chaplain of Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Pierre Charriol as Hony Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

With reference to Notification No. 139-G-P, dated 28th May 1880, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr. R. McCraken as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

H E Govr-Genl in Council recognizes the appointment of Mr. A. Blascheck as Hony Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay.

With reference to Notification No. 197-G.-P., dated 9th July 1880, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb as vice-Consul-Genl for the United States of America at Calcutta has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Lieut C. W. Ravenshaw, Wing Officer, 9th Regt N I, is appointed to officiate as Political Assist, 3rd Class, and posted as Cant Magi at Neemuch, from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut W. P. Kennedy, Political Assist, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to officiate as as Political Assist, 3rd Class, and posted as 3rd Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl, Central India, from the date of assuming charge.

Capt R. G. E. Dalrymple, Offg Political Assist, 1st Class, and Offg Cant Magis, Neemuch, is posted to Banswarra and Pertabgurh as Assist Political Agent, *vice* Capt W. Loch, on special duty. Capt Dalrymple will continue to officiate as Cant Magis, Neemuch, until relieved.

Surg C. J. McCartie, MD, Indian Medicnl Dept, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Medical Officer at Gilgit, from the date of assuming charge.

With reference to Notification in the Mily Dept, No 511 of 3rd Sept 1880, it is notified that the following officers are placed on political duty with the Cabul-Kandahar Field Force under the command of Lieut-Genl Sir F. S. Roberts, KCB, VC, CIE ; the appointments to have effect from 8th Aug 1880 :—

Maj E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer.
Capt J. W. Ridgeway, Political Officer.
Maj C. B. Euan Smith, Political Officer.
Maj M. Protherce, Political Officer.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments :—

Horse Breeding Operations.

Veterinary Surg A. E. Queripel, R A, on special duty in the Punjab. to officiate as Assist Supdt, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, during such time as 1st Class Veterinary Surg J. J. Meyrick may officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surg, 2nd Circle, Bengal, or until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force—No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Lieut G. H. Bittleston, R A, to officiate as Commdt, during the absence on leave of Lieut R. A. C. King, R A, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col M. Millett, Infy, Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd Garde, Punjab, (p. a.) for 1 year 12 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1886, embarking on or after 3rd Oct 1880.

Maj A C W Crookshank, S C, 2nd Assist Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, (m c) for 1 year 182 days—1 year 12 days under Rules IX and XV, and remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2,) of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg-Maj C P Costello, 5th Punjab cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c, for 2 years—1 year 15 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2,) of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg-Maj E O Tandy, 8th Bengal cavy, (m c) for 1 year.

Surg T Moloney, MD, 3rd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for 1 year.

Maj A J Bannerman, Bom S C squdn Commdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Conductor Timothy O'Donnell, Commt Dept, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps.—Maj Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart—To be Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Sept 1880.
Capt George Robert James Shakespear to be Major, 7th Sept 1880.
Bengal Army.—Capt Henry Arthur Fiecther, Genl List Cavy and Capt William Ironside Bax, Genl List, Infy, to be Major, 4th Sept 1880.
Brevet.—Lieut-Col Septimus Hodgson, Madras Cavy To be Col, 9th Sept 1880.

Surg Arthur Hemsted permitted to resign the service, from 12th Sept 1880, subject to H M's approval.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 475 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to H M's approval :—Lieut-Col (Bt Col) James Reid, SC,—8th Sept 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt W. H. Johnstone, RE, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, attached to the office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is permanently appointed a Depy consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, from 24th Jan 1880.

The orders Notification No. 1987, dated 18th Aug 1880.) of the N W P and Oudh Govt, appointing Mr F FitzJames, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, to officiate as Supdtg Engr of the 2nd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, in addition to his quties as Exec Engr of the Benares Provincial Div, till the arrival o Maj E. Swetenham, are confirmed.

The transfer in Notification No. 112, dated 18th Augt 1880, by the Director-Genl of Railways, of Maj K A Jopp, RE, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, to the office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta,, is hereby confirmed.

(BRITISH BURMAH GAZETTE.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, the Chief Commr recognizes the appointment of Mr J. E. Orr as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, vice Mr. W F Halliday, resigned.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, the Chief Commr recognizes the appointment of Mr. Walter W. G. Beatson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, vice Mr. J. G. Grieve, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Wood, Supdt of Police, 3rd (Offg 2nd) Grade, reported his return on 23rd Aug 1880, after noon, from the leave to Europe on medical certificate granted to him in this Dept, Notification No. 33, dated 3rd June 1879. Mr Wood is posted to the district of Rangoon Town.

Mr. J. K. Hume, Supdt of Police, is transferred from Rangoon Town to the Tharrawaddy Dist, vice Mr. J. Dixon, who proceeds on furlough to Europe.

Under the provisions of Sec. 8, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. J. Dixon, Assist Supdt of Police and Offg Supdt, 5th Grade, is granted 1 year's furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev Salem Myers, a Jr Chap, has been appointed to officiate as Chap of Tha-yet-myo, vice the Rev J. S. Sandys, transfered to Port Blair.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the approval of the Govt of India, Mr. A. H. Middleton, Acctt, is appointed to the charge of the Office of Railway Accounts during the absence of Mr. S. M. Johnson, Depy Examr, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, September 9.

The Government of India approve of the grant of ninety days, instead of sixty days' privilege leave, to officers belonging to regiments returning from Northern Afghanistan to India, and the continuence of the concession until each officer in a regiment has had an opportunity of availing himself of the privilege.

The batteries of Royal Artillery (I Batty C Bde R H Arty, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H Batteries, 3rd Bde, R A, and No 10 Batty 8th Bde R A,) having been ordered to proceed to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers, artificers and men desirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the Presidencies.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

6th Native Infantry—2nd Lieut C F G Young, 99th Foot, a candidate for the Bengl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 24th Aug 1880.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed :—

Kabul Field Force order, dated the 7th April appointing Lieut R C Maxwell, R E, Adjt R E, 2nd Divn Kabul Field Fofce, with effect from that date.

2nd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 11th June 1880, appointing Captain E Stedman 24th N I to be Provost Marshal to tne 2nd Bgde, in addition to his other duties, during the time the brigade remains detached from head-quarters of division.

Dated the 26th July 1880, appointing Captain W Hill, 2nd Goorkhas, to be Provost Marshal to the divisioin, in addition to his other duties, vice Major L. Macdonald, proceeding to India.

2nd Section Khyber Line Force order, dated the 9th Aug, appointing Captain R A Price, 9th N I, to be Provost Marshal at Jellalabad, with effect from the 15th July, vice Major F F J Toke.

Lahore Division order, dated the 13th Aug 1880, appointing Col H C Anderson, commanding 4th N I to the command of the Mooltan Bgde, vice Col B W Ryall, 8th Benl Cavy, reported medically unfit, from the 14th Aug to the 2nd Sept 1880, the date he succeeds to colonel's allowances.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
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Pamphlets may be had on application.

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ON SATURDAY next, September 18th, the BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY (compiled weekly for transmission to Europe) and the BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET (compiled weekly for Indian Readers) will be issued in an ENLARGED form, and printed with NEW TYPE from the foundry of Messrs. Miller and Richard, of Edinburgh, Type Founders to Her Majesty.

The enlargement of these weekly editions of the BOMBAY GAZETTE will enable every occurrence of importance to be given with adequate fulness in their columns.

Telegraphic Information from all parts of India will be found in their pages.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET contains, besides the Letters of the various London Correspondents of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, an epitome of the news brought by the last English Mail ; and all Reuter's telegrams of the previous week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" MHOW" AND " ONE."—Shall appear.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HATCH—September 14th, at Poona, the wife of Lt. Genl. N. I. Hatch, R. A.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SALE HILL.—September 8th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Colonel Sale Hill, Commandant 1st Goorkhas L. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAFFAN—PRENDERGAST—September 11th, at Madras, E. S. Laffan, Esq., Madras Civil Service, son of Sir R. M. Laffan, K.C.M.G., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, to Gertrude Agnes, daughter of Lieut-Colonel H. L. Prendergast, Royal Engineers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

THE telegram from our Special Correspondent at Kandahar, which we publish to-day fully, bears out our view that the turning movement so brilliantly effected by General Roberts at the Baba Wali Kotal, was not a battle in the proper sense of the word. Two armies of ten thousand men each do not fight for several hours with a loss of but two hundred, mostly wounded, to the victors. No information, says our correspondent, has been received as to what has become of Ayoub's cavalry and regular infantry, and only very few of them were seen on the day of battle. The two villages taken by the turning column were evidently defended by Ghazis only, and the resistance of swordsmen, though desperate enough, no doubt, would not be very fatal to attacking troops armed with breech loaders. We confess to disappointment at hearing that it is still a matter of uncertainty where Ayoub's regulars may be. It is much to be feared that the force moving towards Kabul may turn out to be stronger than was at first imagined, and there may yet be trouble from them in Northern Afghanistan. Still, it is well to bear in mind that the greater part of Ayoub's artillery is in our hands, and that he has lost large quantities of ammunition, which he can scarcely hope to replace. The division of his forces, whether designed or compulsory, also places him in a position of great military weakness. He may give trouble before he is finally brought to book, but he is no longer in a position to threaten any of our positions or to make head against any force that may be sent against him. The difficulty of procuring supplies in the exhausted country alone saves him from instant pursuit and inevitable ruin. The despatch of a brigade to Kushki-Nakhud under Colonel Daubeny has no doubt, for its chief object the burial of the dead left on that fatal field.

THE question of the conversion of the governors of the great Western and Southern presidencies into lieutenant-governors, and the abolition of all semblance of presidential independence, has been recently the subject of divers lucubrations. There seems to be a hazy impression abroad that a lieutenant-governor is a cheaper article than a governor, and therefore, as a matter of economy, the former would be, on the whole, preferable to the latter. Upon this elementary view of the question, the organ of the Simla centralizers plays its tune. That philosophical organ is of opinion that it would be a positive gain to get rid of what it is pleased to term the " friction," which now exists between absolutist beaurocats on Olympus, and the presidential governments which rule over a population of several millions, or say rather more than the population of all Germany, including the kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxony and Wurtemberg. This is an opinion which may be wise, and which is, no doubt, disinterested, but it is one which we do not share. The proposal to abolish the governors and their councils, and to substitute for them an administration of lieutenant-governors completely under the thumb of the Viceroy for the time being, whether he be a Lytton or a Ripon—and of under-secretaries, whose whole prospects in life are dependent upon earning the approval of opinion at Simla, would not, in our opinion, be a measure of progress. We, in Bombay, have no conception of the complete powerlessness of public opinion in the regions where satraps bear sway under the title of lieutenant-governor. The opinion of a pushing under-secretary outweighs that of the whole community put together. There is no pretence of consulting public opinion out of doors, and the sole consideration is how to avoid clashing in any way with the supposed views of high-placed people at Simla.

The experiment of governing directly and autocratically 240 millions of the human race is a feat which has never been thought practicable before, and we doubt whether telegraphs and railways will enable the conception to be realised satisfactorily in our day. Men are not ruled by telegrams alone ; personal contact is essential, not only to sympathy, but to a right appreciation of the movements of the society, which the handful of individuals called governments undertake to guide and control. It has been a fortunate circumstance for India that hitherto the governmental power has been, as it were, diffused throughout the Continent. In the great centres there have been governments which carry weight of themselves. They are clothed in a dignity not derived from a viceregal warrant obtained at the price of surrender beforehand of all independence. The governors in council of Bombay and Madras serve as a useful counterpoise to the centralizing tendencies of the Supreme Government ; and there are instances in which their utility in this respect has been conspicuously shown. Who does not remember how, when the recent famines came upon Western and Southern India, the Supreme Government refused to be convinced that anything more than a scarcity was to be apprehended ? The Government of Bombay was thwarted during some anxious months in the elaboration of a system of reproductive relief works, while the Government of Madras was accused of having lost its head because the officials there accepted the evidence of their own eyes as to the imminence and magnitude of the danger threatening one fourth of the population. It is not too much to say that if the Local Governments had then been mere subordinate administrations large areas of the two presidencies would have undergone the fate of Orissa. Even as it was, Sir Philip Wodehouse weakly yielded to the influence exerted from Simla, and refused to countenance the holding of a public meeting in this city to raise subscriptions to meet the distress as a supplement to the Government measures. In Madras the Duke of Buckingham, being endowed with a stronger will, took upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the mistaken policy of the Supreme Government on that occasion, and actually presided at a meeting of the citizens, which originated a subscription to which the people of England contributed a magnificent total of £800,000. It is not to be supposed that the Government of India would have been heartless enough, or crazy enough to set its face against the official recognition of a famine, had they known, as the local governments did know, how real and how widespread the famine actually was. But being so remote from the regions afflicted they did not know the facts of their own knowledge, and they mistakenly, but not altogether unnaturally, suspected, or hoped, that the local governments were mistaken in their estimate of the situation. We have here, then, a full measure of the importance of giving to the governments which represent such presidencies as Bombay and Madras, a strength and an influence of their own, so that they may be able to hold their ground upon due occasion, and save the Government of India from the consequences of its own want of direct personal knowledge of local affairs. If any one supposes that lieutenant-governors and their under-secretaries would have been able to hold their own in this matter in the face of the Government of India, we can only point to what occurred in the North-West Provinces, where a famine took place which was completely ignored, and so far as official documents go, is still ignored, notwithstanding that some two millions of population perished. Not only did the Lieutenant-Governor and his clerks fail to impress upon the Supreme Government the fact that a famine existed, and that the population was being cut off by it, but they visited with active official displeasure the district officer who persisted in maintaining that things were going wrong.

It would, in our opinion, be a fatal mistake to save a few thousand rupees at the cost of the giving up of the country entirely to the prevailing crotchets of whatever school may be at the moment in the ascendancy at Calcutta or Simla. The governors and their councils in the two great presidencies have a salutary influence, even when they do not directly oppose the action of the Supreme Government. The knowledge that it is necessary to discuss with men who are perfectly independent in political and personal position, the measures which it may be desired to introduce, has a most salutary and soberising effect. The fact that the Supreme Government is for half of the year at Simla, where it is removed from contact with the governed classes, and exposed to influences purely official, renders it the more necessary that the embodied public opinion of the more or less independent governments of the South and West should confront the Viceroy and his advisers. By removing themselves so far from all the centres of Indian life, and passing their days on a remote mountain, thousands of miles from the great cities, the Supreme Government is in danger of losing touch of the public altogether. If the government of this country can be carried on by means of the telegraph alone, there is really no reason why the Viceroy and his Council and his clerks should not govern it as effectually from London, or Baden, or Biarritz, as from Simla. If Calcutta be afflicted with a climate which renders it impossible as a capital for the greater portion of the year, it would be advisable to give it up altogether, and select some spot for the seat of Government more healthy than the city in the swamp by the Hooghly, and less remote than a village on a Himalayan mountain. A well considered change of the locality of the Supreme Government would effect a saving quite equal to that which the most sanguine look forward to from the abolition of governorships of presidencies, and in other points of view the advantages would be incalculable.

WE insert to-day a letter signed " Mofussil," which takes very warmly the side of Edwards in the present controversy. We insert it without hesitation, though it attacks not only our view of the case, but our impartiality. But the writer shows strange carelessness in his way of dealing with the facts. Thus, to show that the girl very probably wrote the letter produced by the prisoner, he says that a witness deposed that he had seen " a similar letter six months before in the possession of the accused." The witness deposed that he had seen not a similar, but the same letter in the possession of the accused six months before, and that Edwards told him he would keep it, as it would be " of some use some day." The letter forms the point of departure of the prisoner's whole story of the alleged " goings on" between himself and the girl. Was it written by the girl or at her instance ? We are satisfied that it was not. It is admitted she never spoke a word to him in her life ; had never received a letter from him ; could only have seen him across a road, and then when she was in the company of others. And yet she addresses him in her very first epistle to him as " my dear friend *Fred*." She knows his diminutive English pet name and addresses him by it ! This is absurd. With regard to the question of the truth or falsehood of the ghorawalla's evidence, we at once admit that it is a matter of doubt, and the magistrate would have done wisely not to give entire credence to their testimony. But the Government acted not upon a representation that the magistrate was deceived, or that he was not sufficiently careful in sifting the evidence, but that he was a party to a conspiracy, and had acted with deliberate bad faith. If that charge was true, the magistrate ought to be removed from the Bench, and all concerned should be prosecuted. If it was false, the Government was wrong in acting as if it were true. The matter should, as we have said, have been submitted to *judicial* investigation. Our correspondent " Mofussil" does not venture to say that this was done. Is he of opinion that it ought not to have been done ?

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 27.

SOME time ago I mentioned the attempt made by a French company, at the head of which was M. Panyer-Quertier, the big Normandy cotton spinner, and well-known Protectionist, to break the existing Atlantic telegraph monopoly by laying a new cable from France to the States, which should remain in French hands and claim public support as a guarantee of free competition. The history of submarine telegraphy unfortunately enables us to rate all such fine promises at not too high a value, and I predicted at the time that if the new French cable was not actually started to be bought off, no long time would elapse before it would have to come to terms with its overpowering rival. This event is believed to have already taken place, so that the competition may be now considered practically a thing of the past. The Panyer-Quertier Company, after long negotiations, are understood to have agreed to a " joint purse" arrangement, by which they are to receive 16 per cent. of the gross receipts. This is about the equivalent of their one cable to the six of the Anglo-American Company, but it is of course more than an equivalent to the proportion of the traffic, which has been lately carried, for the Anglo-American reduced their tariff to a fighting minimum of six pence per word, which had the effect of restricting the French company to but a small share even of the French messages, in themselves never very important. The French company, although some doubt is thrown by later advices upon the statement that matters have been settled, would thus get well out of the difficulty created by the rashness of its promoters ; for it is perfectly certain that, had the fighting lasted, the concern could not have paid its working expenses, and at the same time have put anything aside for renewals ; to have paid even the slightest dividend would have been utterly out of the question. By the arrangement contemplated it will pay working expenses, since the tariff will be immediately raised, but the dividend to its shareholders can hardly be such as will induce others to imitate their example. It is perhaps as well that it should be so. All these rival schemes are found in the end to leave matters worse than before, and the best thing that can happen is that no more should be started for the present at least. They originate in the completely mistaken idea that there is room for rival companies working at a greatly reduced tariff, and the only effect is that, when the mistake is found out, as it invariably is, very soon, the loss which has been incurred by the old company as well as the new, must be made up by a larger continuance of a high tariff. The public, in short, pays in the long run for all the losses, which have at first beguiled it by pleasures of cheap telegraphy, and for all the profits which rival projectors and engineers have earned. There is no room for a very material cheapening of ocean telegraghy, as the amount of traffic is in any case limited, and is almost wholly confined to business telegrams, whatever the tariff. To reduce the tariff below a certain figure is to work at a loss, and unless the profits are ample enough—not merely to pay a fair dividend to the shareholders, but also to put aside a growing reserve to meet repairs and renewals—it would be impossible to raise capital to lay other submarine cables when the present ones become worn out. The " life" of a deep sea cable is uncertain, but I have never heard it computed to be longer on an average than ten years, so that the work of renewal must always be present to the view. In fact, there could not be a better illustration of the virtue and utility of a good reserve than the experience just announced to the public of this same Anglo-American Telegraph Company. It has completed the laying of its seventh cable across the Atlantic, and the entire cost of this work, which in ordinary circumstances would have been a millions sterling at least, has been defrayed out of the company's accumulated reserve, with the help of a small amount of surplus cable which it had in store, and the further help obtained from utilising the shore ends of one of the defective cables, which, owing to a flaw somewhere in mid ocean, had become useless. But for this arrangement the company would have had to raise money on debentures, a plan open to the serious objection, that it diminishes for a time the dividends coming to the ordinary shareholder, which are already moderate enough to discourage enterprise.

Nothing can be more anomalous than the position of our money market at present, and all arising from the old difficulty, the danger of a bullion drain to pay for imports of wheat and other produce ; concurrently with a state of things which prevents the Bank of England from being able to check the drain at all promptly. Last week the Bank of Germany, at a time when the rates of discount in the open market at Berlin were hardly more than 2 per cent., raised its minimum to 5 per cent., expressly to check the efflux of gold. But of course the step had little or no effect, for all that an exporter who wanted gold had to do was to get his bills discounted by one of the other bankers at, say, 2½ or even 3 per cent., and then exchange the notes or cheque they gave him for gold, which placed him pretty much in the same position as before. The Bank could only prevent this by suspending specie payments. Very similar is the dilemma of the Bank of England. It may call its minimum what it pleases, but so long as an exporter of gold can discount his bills cheap enough outside, he has the means of procuring from the Bank itself all the gold he may want. What in that case is the Bank to do ? It cannot control the market even at the seasons when it holds the bulk of the Government deposits ; at other times it is powerless. If money were dear from natural causes, all would be simple enough ; the " drag" could then be easily applied. But money is actually cheap ; short loans can be had for 1 per cent. and even less, while three months' bills can be discounted at 2 per cent., the Bank of England being practically out of the market, as its minimum is 2½ per cent. Fortunately the " anomally" of cheap money and yet a demand for gold which represents money is not at present so pressing as it might be. The only country to which the gold may be drained away is America, and although our imports from the States continue on a prodigious scale, there is an important set-off to them in the circumstance that we are selling large quantities of iron and other goods which will pay for most of the grain. Another qualifying consideration is the fact that, owing to the constant decline in the price of wheat in our markets, the arrivals from the other side of the Atlantic may be expected to fall off. Shippers soon get tired of consigning at a certain loss. The excessive export of the last month or two, indeed, was partly the result of an incident which is not likely to recur, namely, the break down of a speculation for the rise in wheat by the collapse of a " ring" which was an enormous holder. In previous letters I have alluded to these " rings." There were several, and the earliest of them, mainly manœuvred by a great Californian speculator named Keene, was understood to have been successful, having closed its operations last winter at a large profit. Encouraged by this the same capitalists started a new " ring," and their example was imitated by less opulent men. For a time their purchases straitened the market, and gorged to suffocation all the corn warehouses in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and other centres. But gradually the weaker men broke down under the weight they were carrying, which increased as it became necessary to buy more and more of the wheat always being poured in from the farmers in the west ; and then the excellent weather for growing crops in Europe, but especially England, gave the *coup de grace* to the whole movement. The smaller " rings" collapsed and their holdings were literally emptied, and upon a market by no means bare. The Keene " ring" held up for a time, but it too was driven to sell when it was seen that all hope of higher prices must be abandoned, and they sold out hurriedly at a heavy loss to avoid a worse loss. I believe this particular " ring" dropped above a million stealing by their ill-omened speculation, of which Keene's share was £400,000 ; and assuming the report to be true, that gentleman and his friends have burnt their fingers as the result of their long campaign. The wheat thus sold by them at a heavy loss, either in the States or England (for I am told a good deal of it was consigned to Liverpool for sale), passed of course at a very cheap rate into the hands of the buyers, who were able to turn over at prices which left them a small profit low as they were. But as these exceptional sales are now over, shipments from the Atlantic ports are beginning to decrease.

Complaints are made by small investors here that they are unable to procure bonds of the last Indian Rupee loan, because they are not yet ready, and that, moreover, the denominations are too large. I greatly distrust the genuineness of these complaints, and should much like to know who the " small investor" is that has written a letter on the subject to one of the journals here. He says that he wanted to buy £300 worth of the Rupee paper, with coupons payable to bearer, after reading the recent debate on Indian Finance, but found he could not for the following reasons. The syndicate of Frenchmen who held it were quite willing to sell, but first of all the provisional bonds or scrip are for sums of not less than £1,000, and there are as yet no small amount ; next, the definitive bonds, although pointed at the Bank of England, have to be sent to Calcutta to be signed, and thus will not be ready for months ; and lastly, the new loan is not yet quoted on the London Stock Exchange, the India Office not having supplied the necessary information to the Committee. The facts stated in this complaint are doubtless true enough, and show very bad management, but I have a strong impression that the syndicate themselves or their agents here are at the bottom of this complaint, and that the number of small investors, who are burning with an ardent desire to put a few hundreds into Rupee paper of the last loan, may be counted on one's fingers. As mentioned in a late letter, the syndicate have never yet been able to place this loan, and are in a serious fix in consequence. The French do not care for it, and the English can buy the other Rupee paper which suits them just as well. The admission that the French do not care for the Rupee loan comes oddly enough from the persons, who told us only two months ago that Paris would absorb this loan and a great deal more. Whatever the reason they grossly misunderstood or misrepresented the position. The object now of such complaints as those professedly coming from small investors is simply to draw attention to the loan and help its sale by removing obstacles out of the way. This is a very proper thing to do, but it is a somewhat inglorious *finale* to the syndicate *coup* in June last which created such a sensation.

Several failures have been announced to-day, but I do not suppose any of them will much interest Bombay men. One is a Greek firm, Frangopoulo, Agelasto and Co., who have also a house in Liverpool and another in Egypt. The liabilities are stated to be about £250,000, and a favourable liquidation is expected. It is understood that the failure has been caused by some speculative delinquencies on the part of one of the partners in Egypt, I suppose, connected with cotton. The next stoppage is that of Durham and Co., of Manchester, London, Rio Janeiro and Columbo, whose liabilities are put at £200,000. Their losses have been, it is understood, in the Brazilian branch of their trade. Both these houses are of some standing, and have always occupied a respectable position, but I fancy they have been losing money for years, and that the losses alleged to have caused the failure in each case were merely the proverbial " last straw." An Amsterdam firm has also stopped payment, Messrs. Bunge and Jooster, whose liabilities are said to be considerable. I do not anticipate that these disasters indicate any general unsoundness, although a good deal of money has been lost in produce.

It seems that the export of cotton manufactures from New York is now beginning to fall off, which may be accepted as a negative sort of comfort by those here who are rendered uneasy by the progress of the New England industries. The number of packages shipped from New York and Boston to foreign markets down to the 10th of this month was 68,810 against 94,511 in the corresponding period of 1879, and less than in any year since 1876. The explanation given of the decrease, however, is not so satisfactory, for it only amounts to this, that their home market has lately been so profitable to the Americans, that they have no inducement to export. On this theory, much of the export last year was merely of a surplus, which could not be disposed of at home, and was sent abroad to find a market at any price. Admitting this to be an accurate explanation the inference must naturally be that, what is now exported must be highly remunerative, or the dealers would perfer selling to the home consumers.

REVIEW.

EPISTOLARY HISTORY.*

THERE are few more interesting studies than the overhauling of letters written by men and women who have made their mark in the time in which they lived, and have gained for their names prominent places in their country's history. A rich collection of such letters, carefully singled out from the mass (which, as Mr. Carlyle says, may be regarded as an " unmeasured continent of hay" enclosing " an uncounted handful of needles,") and arranged in a convenient and attractive form, is contained in the book recently issued by Mr. Baptiste Scoones. Letters which are valuable for their literary excellence ; letters which have reference to, and assist in illustrating, historical incidents ; letters which are stamped with special characteristics of their writers or of other illustrious persons to whom reference is made in them ; letters of the greatest poets, the foremost scientists, the most successful statesmen, the most talented artists, the most eminent divines,—of all the noted men and women, in fact, who lived in England between A. D. 1450 and 1878, are presented in judicious profusion. The writers quoted have necessarily a wide range, not only in regard to the time in which they lived, but in point of character also, the list of correspondents running from John Milton to Nell Gwynne. The epistles are arranged, not in groups according to their subject matter, but chronologically, according to the date of the author's birth, which is the most convenient arrangement such a large collection could have, each person's letters being kept together instead of being scattered here and there over the 570 and odd pages of the book. The work is divided into four sections, the first of which contains letters written between 1450 and 1600, while the second runs from 1600 to 1700, the third another century onward, and the fourth right up to our own time, the letter of the latest date given being one written by the late Charles Mathews, to the manager of the Gaiety Theatre, on February 6th, 1877, when the most popular of comedians was prevented by a sudden attack of " that agreeable complaint, so airily spoken of by those who never had it, as ' a touch of the gout,' " from playing for his friend John Parry's benefit. Most of the letters are introduced by a critical or explanatory head note, which, though invariably worded in a very condensed form, is of great assistance to the readers. It would occupy too much space to refer here specially to a tithe even of the writers quoted, not to mention each separate letter, but we may be permitted to give a few prominent names in each era. The first section includes letters from " good Queen Bess," the staunch old Protector Cromwell, the luckless Wolsey, Archbishop Cranmer, Sir Thomas Moore, the unfortunate Queen Anne Boleyn, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Walter Ralegh, rare Ben Johnson, Isaac Walton and John Hampden. In the second section, we get epistles from Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Waller, Swift, Dick Steele, Colley Cibber, Samuel Richardson, Daniel Defoe, and other poets and authors in an age when literature was supported by some of the most brilliant writers whose names it now holds up to fame ; and also from Sir Isaac Newton, John Locke, Lord Bolingbroke, the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir William Temple, and Jeremy Taylor. The third section comprises letters by no less than 72 persons of note, including Byron, Goldsmith, Shelly, Hood, Keats, Thomas Moore, Southey, Coleridge, Burns, Scott, James Hogg, Wordsworth, Cowper, Gray, Crabbe ; William Pitt, Horace Walpole, Edmund Burke, Lord Palmerston, John Wilkes ; the Duke of Wellington, Horatio Nelson ; Sir Joshua Reynolds ; Gibbon, Hume, Sterne, Dr. Johnson and his familiar Boswell, Fielding, Charles Lambe, Issac D'Israeli, Mrs. Hannah More, Sydney Smith, Walter Savage Landor, Leigh Hunt, Dr. Wilson, De Quincey, John Wesley, Macready. The list of names in the fourth section is a short one, but the whole of them are familiar as " household words"—Charles Dickens, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, William Makepeace Thackeray, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Thomas Babington Macaulay, the Prince Consort, Douglas Jerrold, Harriet Martineau, Charles Mathews, &c. A great advantage in the book is that it does not require to be systematically read through, but can be taken up at any moment and opened at any page, and the reader is sure to hit upon something interesting. Opening the volume in this way as it lies before us, we come across a letter from Lady Mary Wortley Montague to the Countess of Bute, dated February 10th, 1753, containing some most valuable hints about the education of children. Another turn of the leaves brings before us a letter from Dr. Fordyce to David Garrick, in which the critic narrates his impression of the great actor's impersonation of King Lear. Another turn, and we are in communication with Commodore Nelson, who writes to his wife on August 2nd, 1796, a letter which shows that his gallantry and the skill with which he handled the vessels in his charge had begun to make him known to fame. " Wherever there is anything to be done," he writes, " there Providence is sure to direct my steps. Credit must be given me in spite of envy. Even the French respect me : their Minister at Genoa, in answering a note of mine, when returning some wearing apparel that had been taken, said ' your nation, Sir, and mine, are made to show examples of generosity as well as of valour, to all the people of the earth.' I will also relate another anecdote, all vanity to myself, but you will partake of it. A person sent me a letter directed as follows : ' Horatio Nelson, Genoa.' On being asked how he could direct in such a manner, his answer, in a large party, was, ' Sir, there is but one Horatio Nelson in the world.' The letter certainly came immediately." Yet another shuffling of the pages turns up a short epistle from John Wesley giving a piece of advice to one of his preachers, which it would be well for their hearers if some worthy expounders of the Gospel at the present day would take to heart. " Scream no more," says Wesley, " at the peril of your soul. Speak as earnestly as you can, but do not scream. Speak with all your heart, but with a moderate voice." We should like to give many more extracts, but the space at our disposal renders it impracticable. We can only add that the book is well got up, and very carefully and clearly printed, and is in all respects a pleasurre to read.

* *Four Centuries of English Letters : edited and arranged by W. Baptiste Scoones. London, C. Kegan, Paul and Co., Paternoster Square.*

DHOND-MUNMAD (STATE) RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE four large bridges on this line have been completed, at a cost of about Rs. 13,22,000, as follows :—The bridge of 21-50 feet arches over the Godavery at Puntambeh, has cost about Rs. 3,77,000 ; the 18-40 feet arches over the river Praora, Rs. 2,30,000 ; the iron girder bridge over the Moola at Rahuri (4 spans), Rs. 2,90,000 ; and the Bhima bridge, of 28 arches of 50 feet span near Dhond, 4½ lakhs. The work was done very expeditiously, and the Government of India have thanked the engineers and upper subordinates for their good services. Major Marryatt, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, brought the good work, and the savings on the four bridges of about Rs. 1,50,000 to notice. The station house and subsidiary buildings at Manmad are to be constructed by the G. I. P. Railway Company to avoid misunderstandings. Previous to taking over the line, the G. I. P. Railway Company will inspect the permanent way at no distant date.

The progress of the station houses and platforms is very slow indeed, which inconveniences passengers at intermediate stations. The evening mixed train carriages should have lights, as it is a nuisance to be travelling with a number of persons groping in the dark.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 15, 5 P.M.,

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. received 68 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52¼d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 87¾; Four-and-a-half ditto, 80¼.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO KHUSHKI-NAKHUD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, THRO' CHAMAN, SEPT. 11.

A force starts on the 9th for Kushki-Nakhud, composed of the following troops:—The 7th Fusiliers, 2nd Baluchis, 4th Rifles, C-2 Artillery, and the Poona Horse, under command of Colonel Daubeny.

AYOUB'S ARMY.

No information has been received of what became of Ayoub's cavalry and regular infantry. Only very few were seen on the day of battle.

OUR POLICY.

Nothing is apparently settled as to the future policy. Military opinion is in favour of holding the Kojuck line. To restore the Wali would be futile. His nomination was a political error from the first.

GALLANTRY OF THE 66TH REGIMENT AT MAIWAND.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

An account given by one of Ayoub Khan's officer's present at the action of Maiwand, represents that a stand was made by a remnant of the 66th Regiment, round the colours, in an enclosure near the field. The informant estimates their number at about one hundred, and states that they were surrounded by the whole army, and that when all but eleven were killed these made a desperate charge and perished, fighting bravely to the last man.

He confirms the previous report that the loss of Ayoub Khan's troops from Herat exceeded 1,200, and that the Ghazis were not counted.

SUPPLIES AT KANDAHAR.

Supplies are coming in from more distant points. General Baker, with the second brigade and the third Bombay Cavalry, marches to-day for Pishin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The following is the result of the St. Leger, which was run to-day:—

Robert the Devil 1
Cipolata 2
The Abbot 3

THE OCCUPATION OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 14.

Five thousand Montenegrin troops are marching to occupy Dulcigno.

THE BOOLDANA DISABLED.

MALTA, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Booldana, from London, August 25, has put in here with shaft broken.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 14.

General Skobeleff has arrived at Krasnovodsk.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. s. s. Verona, with the English Mails of the 3rd inst., left here for Bombay at midnight last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

MALTA, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 13th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6
8½lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent. do.	87⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	52⅜

Arrival—Lamperts.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 15, 6-20 A. M.

Mail steamer Indus, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 15, 7-10 A. M.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Aden, arrived.

COLONEL J. REID, S.C., is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880. Surgeon A. Hemstead is also permitted to retire from the service.

IT is stated that His Excellency the Governor General of Goa intends paying an official visit to the province of Damaun in course of the current month.

MAJOR W. JACOB'S despatch regarding the withdrawal of the Abdul Rahman, Melkarez, Dubrai, and Gatai detachments to Chaman is now published in the *Gazette of India*, with a letter from the Commander-in-Chief in India, who "considers that the retirement was carried out with ability and judgment, and desires to bring to favourable notice Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar and the men mentioned by Major Jacob." It is further stated that "His Excellency the Viceroy in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the manner in which this retirement was effected, and agrees with His Excellency's remarks regarding the behaviour of the officers and men concerned."

SIR CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice M. Melvill gave, at the High Court on Monday last, an important decision under the License Tax Act, Bombay Act 3 of 1878. For the year 1879 Pujabhai Ghellabhai, a ghee seller, was charged by Mr. G. Wilson, Collector of Khaira, Rs. 25 for a license under the Act; and having been served with a notice requiring him to pay the amount, he applied to the Collector for a reduction, alleging that the fee was excessive and that he did not fall under the class for which the amount was payable. The Collector passed an order on the application enhancing the fee from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. The enhanced amount was recovered, and the applicant was granted a license. He thereupon filed in the Court of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Phillpotts, a suit against the Collector of Khaira, alleging that his annual income in 1879 did not exceed the sum of Rs. 1,000; that the Collector, without properly examining his books, wrongly presumed that it was about Rs. 3,000, and levied from him Rs. 60 although he was liable to pay only Rs. 20; and praying that a decree may be passed directing the Collector to refund to him Rs. 40 which he had illegally levied. In disposing of the suit, Mr. Phillpotts was of opinion that the Act clearly authorised the Collector to pass the order for enhancement of the fee; that it made the Collector a judge for the purposes of the Act; and that, therefore, no cause of action had arisen. The plaint was rejected; and the discomfited, but persistent ghee-seller appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships decided the appeal in his favour, holding that section 12 of the Act did not authorise the Collector to enhance the fee on the appellant presenting his petition for a reduction. The Collector having, in their Lordships' opinion, exceeded his authority, the appellant had a cause of action against him to recover the difference between Rs. 60 and Rs. 25. The order of the District Judge was reversed, and their Lordships directed that the plaint against the Collector be admitted; and further that the Collector should pay the appellant's costs in his appeal.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN has addressed the following letter to the Lahore paper:—

Sir,—I should be glad to have an opportunity of correcting an important error, which is contained in a leading article of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the 6th instant. In commenting on a telegram of mine to the Government of India dated the 7th ultimo, in which I stated that "I yesterday received most friendly letters from Mushk-i-Alam and Mahomed Jan," you observe that "there is a grim joke in the last sentence in which Mr. Griffin says that he had received friendly letters from Mushk-i-Alam and Mahomed Jan on the 6th. The former left that day, or the following, to join Ayoub, and the latter is in the neighbourhood of Ghazni taking, sides against our Russo-Afghan *protege* Abdul Rahman." I desire to say that both these statements are entirely incorrect. Mushk-i-Alam has never joined Sardar Ayoub Khan, nor shown any desire to do so. On the contrary, he has consistently supported the authority of the Amir, from the day that he was informed that the British Government intended to recognize Abdul Rahman, and he is still in high favour; has received large allowances from His Highness; and his eldest son has been appointed to high office. With regard to General Mahomed Jan, he has at no time, since the Amir arrived in Turkestan, taken part against him; although for the last month he has been so dangerously ill at his home in Wardak, that he has been able to take but little active share in politics.

This letter fully confirms the distinct contradiction to the statement of the Lahore paper which we gave in our leading columns on Tuesday last.

A DRAFT Bill is published in the *Gazette of India* which is intended "to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census." The Bill proposes to impose on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct; to empower enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration; to provide penalties for default to give information, and misconduct of enumerators; and defines by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted. Censusofficers are declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. Power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public, charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. The census-records are not to be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

THE port dues levied at Madras are to be raised in order to ensure payment of interest at 4 per cent. on the Rs. 62,80,000, the total estimated cost of the harbour works, which are being advanced by the Government of India. A Bill has been introduced into the Viceroy's Council for this purpose, and was referred to a Select Committee at the meeting on the 10th inst. The statement of objects and reasons says:—Portdues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum. The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

THE official report on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops, for the week ended the 7th inst., sums up the position as follows:—Rain has been more or less general during the week. In Bengal, British Burma, and Assam, there was again a fair fall, and prospects remain very satisfactory. In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, there was favourable rain, and prospects continue to improve; the harvest of the autumn crops has commenced in some districts of Madras. In Bombay rain was pretty general in the Deccan and Guzerat, but slight in the Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country, where more is required. The need is particularly felt in Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara; in Sind the Indus is very low and crops are suffering. The rain that has fallen in Hyderabad has been very beneficial, but more is wanted in Berar. There has been general and plentiful rain in the Central Provinces, which has greatly improved prospects. In Central India also, except in Morar and Nowgong, there was good rain, with the same result. Rajputana still wants rain, but the wind was easterly, and there were hopes of a fall. In the North-Western Provinces also the wind had changed to the east, and some little rain fell in most districts; prospects are slightly better, but there is still a general and pressing need of a further fall. The rain in the Punjab was slight and partial; but the little that has fallen has been of benefit. The week's reports show a very considerable advance in agricultural prospects; in Southern India they continue to improve; in Western India they are much less unfavourable; while in Central India they are now quite satisfactory; in Rajputana and Northern India the weather has as yet been unseasonably dry, but there has been a favourable change in the direction of the wind, and the latest reports show that rain has fallen in some places where it was very much wanted.

A RECENT number of the *Punjab Record* gives the following hard case. A, a Mahomedan girl, aged 10 years, was married by the Mahomedan form of marriage to a boy B, aged 7 years. She never lived with this B, and does not appear to have seen him again. When she came to mature age she married one C, with whom she lived, and by whom she has had children. B has claimed her as his wife, and by order of the Chief Court she has been made over to B, under penalty of imprisonment if she refuse to comply. This decision may be good in law, but it seems a queer sort of justice.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* reproduces from the *Boston Advertiser* a description of the Pope, apparently with the secondary intention of making us blush for our intolerance in disapproving of His Holiness' medal representing Theology as a "Queen to whom all science should be subordinate:"—

An American Protestant, says our weekly contemporary, has interviewed Pope Leo XIII. and written down his afterthoughts, greatly to the benefit of his own reputation, as being considerably above 'the average lay intellect all the world over,' which, the *Bombay Gazette* asserts, is painfully impressed by the supremacy which Pope Leo XIII. gives to Theology over all other sciences. The American eulogises the Holy Father without reserve:—

Leo XIII. if not a handsome man, is certainly a very imposing one. He is above middle height, straight, thin and wiry, with something of the ascetic look of Cardinal Manning, only in a less degree. There is a peculiar curve in his eyes and mouth, and his nose is very large and prominent. His manner is thoroughly regal, free, easy and confident. He speaks with great dignity and fluency, and with long, almost hexametric, cadences. He gives the impression of being a man of tremendous will coupled with gentlemanly prudence. He was dressed, when I saw him, in white, without adornment of any kind, save a number of very large rings on his fingers. As soon as he had finished his panegyric on Aristotle I took occasion to say that I wished to thank him for his encyclical restoring the philosophy of St. Thomas. This was exactly the right chord to touch, and my friend nodded assent. The Pope, taking me by the arm with his left hand and raising his right in the air, burst out into a real flow of enthusiasm. '*Questa mia enciclica*,' he began, and I shall never forget the satisfaction with which he emphasized the *mia*. I had often heard that he was very proud of his encyclical *Æterni Patris*, but I had no notion that the mention of it by a heretic would call forth so much eloquence. He spoke for, I should say, ten minutes, with real inspiration of the great value of St. Thomas's philosophy, of its depth, unity and conformity to revealed truth, of the motives which had induced him to issue his encyclical, of the favour with which that document had been received in all parts of Europe and even in America, and of the good he hoped would result from it. * * * I am inclined to think that Leo XIII. is trying, so far as he may, to do away with the vanities and the absurd ceremonial which have for ages surrounded the person of the Pontiff. He has, however, a hard battle to fight. I can testify that there is no sign of infirmity about him now. He is vigorous, active, alert, and the fittest man to be Pope of all the Catholics I have ever seen.

WHY, asks the *Indian Daily News*, do not military men discuss in public what many of them discuss at mess—the use of machine guns in the Indian army? As far as we know, the only attempt to use such weapons during the Afghan war was the sending of two mitrailleuses to the Kurrum valley, where they had to be put in order by the armourer-smith of a Highland regiment.

WE learn from Marseilles that public sales of produce on the model of those of London, and taking place on the 1st and 15th of each month, were to be inaugurated there by a sale of coffees on the 1st of September. Future sales were to be fixed comprising rice, oil-seeds, grain, oils, pepper, silk, cotton, drugs, &c. No doubt if this enterprise succeed it will very much facilitate the commerce of this country with the ancient port of Marseilles. The sales are to take place under the auspices of Mr. Clement Routier, Vice-Consul for Siam.

A PARLIAMENTARY return just issued shows that on March 31st last the total amount of the National Debt was 775,755,608*l*. odd, but that, after deducting 30,500,000*l*. for loans recoverable, 3,976,582*l*. for the purchase money of the Suez Canal shares, and 2,000,000*l*. for outstanding loan to India, the net total was 739,279,026*l*.

IT is understood that the banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers, which was fixed to take place at the Mansion House on Aug. 6, and which was postponed in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone, has been finally abandoned. This annual gathering of Ministers was not held in 1864, and was again indefinitely postponed in 1877, on the death of Mr. Ward Hunt. These were the only exceptions until the present year.

THE ladies have done well in the First B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of the London University. In French two of them stand alone in the first class, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German there is a lady in the first class; while one has obtained honours in Latin, two in English, and two in Mathematics. A student from Newnham has taken honours in Botany and Chemistry.

A SPLENDID lace veil which the city of Brussels has had made for a bridal present for the Princess Stephanie has been on exhibition at the Hotel de Ville in the Belgian capital. It is 3·25 metres long by three metres broad (128 in. by 118 in.), and is probably the largest piece of work of its kind which has ever been made. It has employed 125 workwomen for three months, and has cost 25,000 francs. In the middle of the veil are the arms of Austria-Hungary, flanked on the right and left by the arms of the city of Brussels. The border will represent the arms of the nine provinces of Belgium.

UNDER the title of "The Staff Officer's Guide and Statesman's Handbook to Central Asia" Mr. Charles Marvin is preparing for the press, with the author's co-operation, a translation of a voluminous work just published on Turkistan by Col. L. F. Kostenko, of the Russian general staff. The *Athenæum* says Col. Kostenko, who for twelve years has been attached to the intelligence department of the Russian army in Central Asia, and who was to leave St. Petersburg lately to take up a special appointment on the staff of General Kaufmann in Kuldja, has embodied in three bulky volumes a great deal of information bearing upon Turkistan, the greater part of which is unknown to Europe.

THE funeral of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe took place on Aug. 21 at Frant, near Tunbridge Wells. The Rev. F. Sullivan, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Saint, the Rev. H. Robinson, and the Rev. Henry Gretton, conducted the ceremony. Among the mourners were the Hon. Louisa Canning, the Hon. Katherine Canning, and the Hon. Mary Canning, the daughters of the deceased peer, and Miss Alexander, Miss Ann Alexander, Miss Geary, Miss Wyse, Mr. James Alexander, Mr. Barnett, Lord Hinchinbrook, M.P., and the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie. Lord Sackville represented the Queen, and Musurus Bey was present on the part of the Turkish Ambassador. Several wreaths were sent, and many carriages were in attendance.

THE news which has been received of the safety of the passengers and mails in the last missing boat of the steamer American, completes a story which is worthy of a place in the romance of shipwreck. The steamer was making the most pleasant of all colonial trips, that from Southampton to the Cape, when, near the Equator, and 180 miles from land, the shaft of the screw broke, and the vessel foundered. There were eight boats, which were rigged, provisioned, and manned with the greatest coolness. This was on April 23, and on the 25th three of the boats were already in sight of land when the Glasgow steamer Congo picked them up, and an American barque saved three more. The passengers in these last three boats subsequently pursued their journey in another steamer, and were again wrecked. One of them, Mr. Paterson, an esteemed public man at the Cape, in being saved a second time was thrown into the water and cut in pieces by the steamer's screw. A gunboat was then sent in search of the two missing boats, but meanwhile one had been picked up by a German schooner and those on board taken to Quettah and thence to Madeira. One boat, and that the smallest, which sailors call the dingey, with seven of the crew, was still missing, and had probably been given up for lost. But now, four months after the wreck, news is brought that the dingey and its crew are safe in the Portuguese settlement of Loanda. They have been picked up by a Portuguese brig, and were landed on the African coast on July 21. How the three months between the wreck and this late landing were filled up we shall learn in due time. They have crossed the Gulf of Guinea, and have probably gone great part of the distance in their small open boat, for even a Portuguese sailing vessel could scarcely be three months on the way. The whole story of these eight boats deserves to be remembered when the complaint arises that boats are always useless when they are wanted. The sailors of the American were regularly drilled in the launching and equipment of the boats; and when the pressure came everything was ready. The result is that, so far as this accident to the American is concerned, not a life was lost.

THE Americans appear to be doing their best to discount the New Testament. People have hardly done talking of Dr. Tanner's 40 days' fast, when we hear of an invention for walking on water. The inventor, Mr. Soule, we are told, recently gave an exhibition of his apparatus on the Harlem River, which was a great success. The shoes—or floats—used by him on the occasion were made of sheet zinc, soldered air and water tight. They were five feet long, ten inches wide, and five inches deep; they were also pointed at each end to reduce the resistance to the water, having the appearance of models of double-ended canal boats, with perpendicular sides all around. In the middle of the upper side a hole or well is sunk to receive the foot of the wearer. This being open at the top is separate from the water-tight body of the float. The apparatus is well braced inside for strength. The propelling part is beneath, and consists of two "gang" paddles, one at each end. These sets of paddles, which open and shut by the motion through the water, are held by iron side-pieces, which are fastened to the zinc floats. Wires before and behind hold the paddles perpendicularly under the boat. When the walker on the water is mounted on his "shoes" he pushes forward with one foot, the motion opening the paddles, which yield to the water, giving no resistance. Then, as he pushes forward the second foot, he withdraws the first one, closing the paddles, and pulling himself forward by the resistance of the water. The repetition of these movements constitutes the new system of "walking on the water."

THE International Committee of Weights sitting at Paris has decided upon a system of conventional signs for expressing decimal weights and measures, as initiated by the Swiss Government, and more recently approved by the Government of Italy, which has expressed its intention of using all its efforts to obtain the universal adoption of these signs. The *Bulletin du Ministere des Travaux Publics* has notified its intention, in common with some other French publications, of using the same symbols, which are as follows:—

MEASURES OF LENGTH.			
Kilometre	km.	Cube decimetre	dm3.
Metre	m.	Cube centimetre	cm3.
Decimetre	dm.	Cube millimetre	mm3.
Centimetre	cm.	LIQUID MEASURE.	
Millimetre	mm.	Hectolitre	hl.
Mikron (0.001 mm.)	μ.	Decalitre	dal.
SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.		Litre	l.
Square kilometre	km2.	Decilitre	dl.
Hectare	ha.	Centilitre	cl.
Are	a.	WEIGHT.	
Square metre	m2.	Ton	t.
Square decimetre	dm2.	Metric quintal	q.
Square centimetre	cm2.	Kilogramme	kg.
Square milimetre	mm2.	Gramme	g.
CUBIC MEASURE.		Decigramme	dg.
Cube metre	m3.	Centigramme	cg.
Stere	s.	Milligramme	mg.

The adoption of a common system of abbreviations, wherever metric measures and weights are employed, possesses many obvious advantages, but it requires to be known in order to prevent confusion.

THE globes of opal and ground glass used in connexion with the Jablochkoff candle and other electric lights have considerable diffusive power; but it is a drawback to their employment that they absorb from 30 to 50 per cent. of the total light produced in the arc. M. Clemandot appears to have found a better mode of spreading the illumination, in forming the lantern of a double glass envelope stuffed with glass wool, spun by a peculiar process, so as to yield fibres 175 times finer than a human hair, and 45 times finer than the finest cocoon silk. The first public trial of M. Clemandot's lantern was recently made at the Magazines du Louvre, Paris. A globular form of lamp was originally tried; but it was found that dust got into the wool and soiled it, so that a new shape had to be devised. This proved highly successful. The transparent part of the lantern is conical in shape, and tapers downwards. The walls are made of united glass tubes, like Pandean pipes, each filled with glass wool, and firmly closed at top and bottom to exclude the dust. Not more than 15 per cent. of the total light is absorbed by this process; the opacity can be varied at will by introducing less or more wool into the tubes; and the light can be tinted any desired colour, either by the stain given to the spun glass, or the tubes which build up the wall of the lantern.

MONEY LENDING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time since I saw an advertisement in your paper to the effect that at an establishment in the Fort they were prepared to advance money on movable property—terms liberal, &c., &c. I at once came to the conclusion that a pawn-broker's establishment had been opened—a want that has long been felt by some of the community of Bombay—and as I was temporarily in need of cash, I repaired to the spot as indicated in the advertisement, expecting to see the three golden balls exhibited, as is the custom at home, and "Uncle" waiting in a room, where one could drop in unperceived to raise the wind by "popping" a few trinkets, or whatever was most convenient to dispose of, and imagining I should see the things, duly ticketed, disappear mysteriously up the "spout" to be stored away in the upper apartments, till such time as their owner could redeem them, but I was rather disappointed. I did not see the "Pop Shop", with the "Three Bills" outside and "Uncle" and the "Spout" inside—nothing of the sort. What I saw was a European seated at a table, and apparently full of business. He told me, without wasting many words, to bring what I had to dispose of; he could advance any amount from ten to a lakh of rupees, so long as property was deposited with him to what he considered to be that value. His terms were four per cent. per mensem, the interest to be paid up monthly as it became due, or the property deposited would be at once sold to defray expenses. Now I must say I did not consider these terms so very liberal, unless it was to the money lenders themselves. We will see what per cent. per annum this will give them. Say goods are deposited to the value of Rs. 100, for which they advance the money. At the end of the first month, Rs. 4 interest must be paid; this, of course, is available for use at the rate of 4 per cent. per mensem for the remaining 11 months, and will, at compound interest, amount to Rs. 6·15. The second month's interest for the remaining 10 months will in like manner amount to Rs. 5·92, and so on till the whole 12 months interest, with the interest on them again, will amount to Rs. 60·10, or the money lender will have made over 60 per cent. in. 12 months on the money first lent.

We call the Marwarrees very ugly names because they want 4 per cent. per mensem for the loan of money, and they are satisfied with a note of hand as security; we surely must be more charitable to them in future.

HARDUP.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Mr. G. Norville published in your issue of yesterday, I trust you will allow me an opportunity of placing before the public the real facts of the case, as the letter in question may possibly create an unfavourable impression as regards myself.

Messrs. Norville and Crofton had from the first agreed to give "satisfactory security for the rent," and the negotiations proceeded upon that basis.

My mortgage expires on 12th November next, and the mortgagor, Mr. Nazir, has the right to redeem the theatre on that day.

The engagement of the theatre by Messrs. Norville and Crofton was to have commenced from the 13th idem.

The consent, therefore, of Mr. Nazir was considered essential by the solicitors of Messrs. Norville and Crofton themselves, so much so, that not agreeing with my own solicitors, they insisted upon Mr. Nazir's actually joining in the lease.

Mr. Nazir, on his part, was not satisfied with the security offered, and as Messrs. Norville and Crofton could not furnish a better one, the negotiations had to be broken off, which, however, was done according to the suggestion first made by the solicitors of Messrs. Norville and Crofton.

While acceding to the suggestion, I have intimated that I should be happy to reopen negotiations, in case the security is furnished by Messrs. Norville and Crofton as agreed.

That the rent might be a first charge on the subscriptions was only a suggestion made in the interest of Messrs. Norville and Crofton, and as a substitute for the satisfactory security agreed to be given.

The proposal to break off negotiations was a little incomprehensible, if Messrs. Norville and Crofton believed that the subscriptions would reach the expected amount. Perhaps in this belief they have been too sanguine.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 15. H. A. SUNTOOK.

*** We think that the security specified by Mr. Norville in his letter is such that no reasonable landlord would refuse the offer, but Messrs. Nazir and Suntook eem somewhat difficult to please.—ED. *B. G.*

THE EDWARDS CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is manifestly an important constitutional question involved in the manner in which the Governor in Council exercised the prerogation of pardon in the Edwards case. It appears that the Government ordered the boy to be set free before they received the committing magistrate's report on the petition of the prisoner and his father's statement. This is a proceeding of which the Judges of the High Court and all magistrates will doubtless see the full bearing. Sir James Fergusson is a new man in Bombay, and he may have been led quite innocently into doing an act which threatens the independence of judicial tribunals. But undoubtedly he has exercised his prerogative of pardon in a hasty way by liberating a prisoner without waiting for the arrival of the explanations called for from the committing magistrate. This departure from the regular course lays Government open to animadversion, quite apart from the question whether or not the evidence was conclusive that the prisoner stole the lamp.

Sept 14. LEX.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When you give the public the salient portions of a confidential document forwarded to Government by a Presidency Magistrate, "which cannot be published without the permission of Government," and having summarized the evidence in the Edwards case, proceed to pronounce an opinion as an irresponsible "Court of Review," that the decision of the aforesaid magistrate was indisputably correct, you may possibly be doing a service to the public. But I wish to enter a protest against the manner in which you have mixed up the evidence judicially recorded with certain allegations not in evidence, and have seemed to argue that, if the accused is innocent of the theft of which he has been apparently acquitted by the highest authority in the Presidency, then the Presidency Magistrate, who tried the case, must have been not only mistaken, but wilfully corrupt in the administration of justice, and should accordingly be removed from the Bench.

Perhaps you will allow one, as a total stranger to the parties, to state my opinion that you have not put the real issues before the public in a satisfactory manner.

It is one matter to have to decide, whether on the evidence recorded, the guilt of an accused person is established or whether that accused person should be acquitted or pardoned; it is another matter to have to determine whether the magistrate, who has decided the case in the first instance, gave a wilfully unjust decision, or wilfully and intentionally obstructed the accused in his defence. These are two broad issues; and as there is nothing in your article or the papers published to show that it is the intention of Government to decide the latter issue merely on the published allegations of the accused youth and his father, it seems to be open to doubt whether your remarks on this head are not somewhat premature, unless the evidence on which the conviction was based was so unusually unsatisfactory as to cause the mere fact of conviction to raise a reasonable inference against either the competence or good faith of the magistrate. It must be sufficiently notorious that convicts are frequently acquitted on appeal without evil motives or corrupt conduct being imputed to the judges who convicted them. Such imputations are, of course, only made against "some pearl of a police inspector" or the mofussil police, who, being usually unable to defend themselves, are the proper persons to be called "blood-hounds" and such pleasant names.

Now, I will go so far as to assume that you will admit, that it will be time enough for those concerned to uphold the integrity and purity of the administration of justice in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts when they are impugned by proper authority.

And I am even so bold as to think that you will not question the right of the Governor in Council to pardon a convicted person when, on a review of the evidence recorded at his trial, the Council shall be satisfied of his innocence, or that he was materially prejudiced in his defence by some irregularity, however unintentional at his trial, and that a new trial is not likely to lead to a conviction.

What, then, was the real question to be decided? Was it not whether this youth Edwards had really gone to a neighbour's stable to steal a carriage lamp and was caught in the act of removing it, or whether this was, what is vulgarly known, as a "put up case," and the youth had been inveigled into entering the stable and then beaten by the servants, and falsely accused of stealing the lamp.

On the one side we have the menial servants of a Parsee family, who speak to the theft under circumstances alleged to be improbable, and who deny the beating; on the other hand, their evidence appear to be discredited at the outset by evidence that the youth received injuries which needed dressing at a hospital.

Secondly, no motive for the theft is apparent, as the youth is employed on Rs. 40 a month in the Customs Department; thirdly, the youth at once denounces the whole affair as a plot in which he was entrapped. He supplies the motive as the vindictiveness caused by certain familiarities which had taken place in a somewhat distant manner between himself and some Parsee young women at the neighbour's window, and he promptly produces from his home a letter alleged to have been dropped by one of these young ladies—a letter which seems to be capable of innocent construction.

A certain Dhanbai, who does not appear from the record to have been submitted to cross-examination, denies having sent this letter, but it seems undisputed that there was no time for the youth to get the letter fabricated after he was charged with theft; and the witness at his trial, who is not stated to be less trustworthy than the menial servants of the prosecutor, said he saw a similar letter six months before in possession of the accused.

Fourthly, the police officer to whom the charge of theft was made, and who made the first investigation, manifestly disbelieved the story of the theft, and does not seem to have sent up the accused on any such charge.

Fifthly, the motive for the plot and assault is corroborated of the testimony of the landlord of accused, that the Parsee neighbour had made a complaint which led to his warning the prisoner and his father of the improprieties of his conduct when the females of the Parsee neighbour's house were standing at the window, and no attempt was made to deny that a complaint was made by Mr. Curtsetjee. Then, as to the argument that the defence was unduly hurried, you state in your editorial that the case was adjourned from 1st July to the 2nd July at the request of the defence, but the record which you publish, shows that the charge was not drawn till 2nd July, so the accused could not have been put on his defence till 2nd July.

These, then, would appear to most persons, I think, to be the salient points in the case.

It will hardly be contended that the youth was less likely to be trapped and maltreated, if he was, "on his own showing, a scamp." Neither do I think that the general public will find any convincing arguments or general view of the conflicting evidence in the case in the three lines which seem to form the judgment of the magistrate. The reasons which influenced the Government are not before the public, but it is plain what was the view finally taken. But it is difficult to understand why you should state, "as the matter stands, it is really a case of allegation against evidence, the Government giving judgment for the former," when there is nothing to show that the decision of the Governor in Council was not arrived at on the evidence judicially recorded in the case by the magistrate in question.

Your regret that you cannot publish Mr. Dosabhoy's report with the rest of the papers, seems to be a very natural one, and in accordance with the very ordinary maxim of the justice of hearing both sides, but the public will perhaps, for the same reason and the same extent, regret that the magistrate refused to give the youth Edwards a chance of giving in the witness box his own version of this affair by admitting the cross complaint.

Sept. 14. MOFUSSIL.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

CAPTAIN STOKES, Adjutant of the B. V. R., has informed us that he will arrange to superintend the shooting for the S. I. R. A. Volunteer prizes at the Colaba range on the morning of the 28th or 29th inst., between 6-30 and 9-30 a. m. The names of the competitors sent up from Bombay are:—Sergt. Inst. of Musketry Watkins, Colour Sergeant Melvin, Sergeant Nicholson, Corporal Hall and Volunteers Whitehead and Fido. Captain Stokes intends to arrange for the Simla prizes for all India to be shot for by local competitors on the Coorla range from the 22nd and 25th November, both days included.

The Bombay Branch meeting in connection with the Western India Rifle Association, to be held on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th October, will, as already stated, be managed by Captain Tennent.

ROYAL ENGINEERS AND THE SUPERANNUATION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A writer in your daily contemporary of the 13th, signing as "W. O.," very fairly echoes the sentiments of the whole of the European upper subordinates of the Public Works Department when he urges upon the notice of the authorities the grievance which is felt by that body by the retention in the service, after his 55th year, of the senoir honorary commissioned officer. That gentleman is now nearly 57 years of age. He has enjoyed the honour and emoluments of his appointment for quite ten years, *i.e.* for two years beyond the time which the Secretary of State allows. The rules on the subject are very clear; and hitherto they admitted of no exception but in the case of Royal Engineer Officers. An R. E. Secretary in the Public Works Department, then, was hardly likely to pronounce any other officer superannuated at fifty-five years when he himself was most probably verging on that age. He was too near a hornet's nest to care to stir in such a matter. Now things are different. The superannuation rule has been made applicable to Royal Engineers as well as to all other military officers. There is no exception; and in justice to all to whom it will be hereafter applied, we look to have the above case impartially dealt with according to the rules. FLYING SAPPER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Medea, to Java; Avoca (s), Hongkong.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting.):—

March	Turner	Ham.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Selection	La Figlia del Regimento	Donizetti.
Waltz	Jungherren Tanze	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Nest	Faust.
Galop	Fur Schnell	Roth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Napoleon	Parloo.
Overture	Norma	Bellini.
The Anchor's weigh'd		Braham.
Waltz	Studentenlust	Strauss.
Potpouri	Musicalische Scherze	Slach.
Quadrille	Noblesse	Leitner.
Love's Request		Reichardt.
Waltz	Colaba	Inzoli.
Cavatina	Attila	Verdy.
Galop	Wirrwar	Faust.

THE departure of the I. G. S. Tenasserim for Kurrachee is deferred till 20th inst.

THE HUDSONS SURPRIZE PARTY.—This party had a fair house last evening. There will be an entire change of performance to-night.

LADY FERGUSSON.—Lady Fergusson was to distribute the prizes to the pupils of Mrs. Sorabjee's school, at Poona, yesterday evening.

THE GOVERNOR AT A NATIVE FESTIVAL.—On Monday evening, H. E. the Governor and Lady Fergusson, with Colonel Stracey, the Military Secretary, and Captain Sheppard, Aide-de-camp, and Mrs. Sheppard, visited the house of Sirdar Bulvantrao Vinayak Shastri during the festival held at his house annually at this time of the year.

DEATH OF AN ARTILLERY OFFICER.—The Brigadier General Commanding regrets to announce the death of Captain F. L. Archer, I-1 R. A., which took place yesterday morning at the Officers' Sanitarium, Colaba. The funeral will take place this morning at Sewree Cemetery at 7 a.m. All officers, off duty are invited to attend. The Royal Artillery will furnish the usual firing and carrying parties. The firing party leaves Colaba railway station by the 5-30 a. m. train for Dadur, and will march to Sewree Cemetery under arrangements to be made by the Assist. Quarter Master General. The deceased officer died of fever. He was brought down from Kirkee *en route* for Europe.

GAMBLERS.—Shaboodeen Syed Mahomed and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Ford, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at 1st Don Tar Street. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 100, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment; another of the prisoners was fined Rs. 50, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment; a third was fined Rs. 10; and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

THEFTS.—Jakie Antone was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a gold ring set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 150, the property of a Parsee lady, named Cursetbai. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ruckma and Bhimmee, women, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, the former of stealing a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 30, from the person of a child belonging to Trickumdas Sunderdas, and the other prisoner of receiving and concealing the said property knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other woman to four months' similar imprisonment.

THE C. D. ACT.—There is a possibility of the registration of public women coming to a standstill owing to the want of hospital accommodation. More than fifty patients have been refused admission and sent away. Government have been asked to sanction another hospital and establishment, and in the meantime the medical examination of patients will have to be suspended. Nearly a quarter of the women examined have been found diseased. The exodus of women from Bombay has been very great. Of European women fully two-thirds have escaped the vigilance of the police; they have either migrated or are in hiding.

S. S. SINGAPORE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Singapore, Captain G. Merello, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 15th instant, at 3 p. m.:—

From Genoa.—Major and Mrs. Caufield.
From Aden.—15 deck passengers.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the result of the drawing:—

R. MacEwan. / R. Weir.	v.	J. Hutton. / E. M. Slater.
H. Curjel / C. Douglas.	v.	J. Hay. / G. Oliver.
F. C. Macrae. / W. M. Tennent.	v.	R. L. Sands. / A. Huson.
H. A. Richardson. / F. L. Steel.	v.	E. W. Campbell. / W. Gardner.

THE EDWARDS' CASE.

THE proceeding of Government in the Edwards' case draws forth a further expression of indignation from the *Bombay Samachar*, especially because a local contemporary has suggested the temporary withdrawal of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee from magisterial functions. The *Samachar* has begun a series of articles, the first of which appeared yesterday, in which the writer aims at dispelling all insinuations and doubts about the magistrate's alleged partizanship. The writer contends that that which has offended the public sense of justice and equity is not Mr. Dosabhoy's decision, but the action of Government in having called that decision into questien in the manner they have done. The *Samachar* is persuaded in more ways than one that the feelings of the members of Government have been worked upon to an unlimited extent on behalf of a Eurasian boy, which circumstance is, in its opinion, so grave as to demand a justification that shall satisfy the public. The *Akbare Soudagar* also notices the subject, and in adding its own voice to the cry against the proceeding of Government, suggests that, in the absence of any reasons shown for the unusual cause adopted by them, they ought to have procured the interference of the High Court instead of summarily dealing with the subject in a manner calculated to create wide distrust in the community.

AN ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR.

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, the Government tent contractor, entered into a contract with Gov[illegible] ment for the supply of 1,000 bullock [illegible] be delivered within forty days from [illegible] So many as 815 of the cart[illegible] delivered, and are on [illegible] the remaining 185 a[illegible] to-morrow, thus [illegible] before the expi[illegible] is extremely [illegible] has thus [illegible] placed up[illegible] works in [illegible] are re[illegible] of 80 [illegible] emplo[illegible] The [illegible] capa[illegible] whe[illegible] tha[illegible] Pee[illegible] the [illegible] one [illegible]

The [illegible] menta[illegible] necess[illegible] agency [illegible] efficiency [illegible]

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

A return match Volunteers *vs* Gymkhana will be played to-day commencing at 11 o'clock:—

GYMKHANA.	VOLUNTEERS.
Mr. F. L. Steel	Capt. Tennent
" C. Young	" Wyer
" W. Lang	Lieut. Stewart
" G. W. Moir	Col. Sergt. Macrae
" Gordon	Sergt. Arthur
" E. Lawrence	Corp. Young
" E. M. Slater	Vol. Gardner
" H. A. Richardson	" Harrington
" Rich	" Manne
" W. Gaddum	" Cassels
" T. H. Moore	" Spires.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 24TH. AND 25TH. SEPT. 1880.

THE order of events will be as follows, and intending competitors are requested to send their names, to the Honorary Treasurer, Color Sergeant Macrae, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., at once, as Entries close 20th. inst.

FIRST DAY.

1. 100 yards flat race *in heats.*
*2. Putting the shot, 16 lbs.
*3. 120 yards hurdle race *in heats.*
4. High jump.
5. Half mile flat race.
6. 200 yards flat race *for native soldiers.*
7. 100 yards three-legged race.
8&9. 100 yards flat races in heats open to the Schools invited.
10. 1 mile walking race in full marching order. Clothing:—*White uniform, helmet, rifle and sling, belt and bayonet, and pouch; no ammunition.*

SECOND DAY.

1. 100 yards flat race, *final.*
2. 200 yards flat race *for British soldiers and man-of-war men.*
*3. 120 yards hurdle race, *final.*
4. Long jump.
*5. Quarter of mile flat race.
6. 100 yards egg and spoon race.
7&9. 100 yards flat races open to Schools, *final.*
*8. 50 yards sack race.
10. 200 yards flat race (*handicap*).
11. "Tug of War" *for B. V. R. Companies.*

* These events are open to Members of any Indian V. R. Corps.

Entrance Fees:—Soldiers races, the races open to Schools, and "Tug of War" *free.* Sack, egg, and spoon and three-legged races, *four annas* each. Remainder, *eight annas* each.

F. STOKES, Capt., 83rd Foot,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt.,
HONORARY SECRETARIES.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 15.

CANANORE, 4-30 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. Rainfall 32 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind S. S. W.; thermometer 79; barometer 29·93. Rainfall 45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-06 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W.; Thermometer 92; Barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. light; thermometer 79. Rainfall 36 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered.	55 21	59 74	52 50	55 27
Sept. 14 Tuesday....	1 52	....	....	....
" 15 Wednesday.	....	0 50	0 60	1 0
Total....	56 73	60 24	53 10	56 27
Total Fall, Sept. 15, 1879	56 58	65 32	....	68 42

NOTE.—The return from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

JALNA, Sept. 14.—Very heavy showers of rain for the past four days. The crops are all saved, but the yield is expected to be only three-fourths the average quantity. The rivers are flooded, which detains the mails.

MANMAD, Sept. 12.—The timely showers of rain last week have saved the crops from total destruction. The rain is general. The outturn of the crops will be about half the average in some talooks. There are indications of more rain.

NANDGAON, Sept. 14.—The rain has commenced here; it was truly welcome, and saved a famine. The *kharif* crops are looking up. The harvest will be late, and will yield about 10 annas to the rupee. Weather cloudy.

THE result of the harvest of paddy crop at Goa, from the low lying fields, is said to be satisfactory, but the hilly regions want more rain to give the usual outturn.

A CORRESPONDENT at Broach wrote on the 14th inst:—The present rain is killing us with its kindness. Last night it rained with great force for about two hours, and a further fall is expected. Crops of all descriptions are in first class order. Good reports come from all parts of the collectorate.

MUCH anxiety has been, and is still being felt, says the *Pioneer*, as to the prospects of the *kharif* harvest in the Central and Upper Doab Districts of the North West Provinces. The normal rainfall up to the present date is in most instances 20 inches; but as little as five or even three inches have been the lot of many *purgunnahs*. Much of the maize and early rice has been lost, and the transplanting of the late rice prevented. The *jowari* and *bajri* are stunted in growth, but immediate rain would, to a certain extent, revive these crops. The peculiar, poisonous effect of stunted *jowari*, when used for cattle fodder, has already been noticed. The cotton still holds its own, and opportune rain would save the crop. The persistent west winds, which lasted for nearly a month, have given way to east winds, and the humidity of the atmosphere is undoubtedly greater; clouds have come up, and there have been showers here and there. The prospect is, therefore, more encouraging, and the Province may yet be saved the terrible blow of a second year of drought, following so soon after the severity of the seasons in 1877-78.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.—The excessive pressure reported in yesterday's bulletin has not been maintained. A fall of the barometer, averaging 0·1," and considerably exceeding that amount at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Mooltan, Delhi, Roorkee, Meerut, and Amraoti, has taken place over the whole of India (excepting at Kurrachee and Cochin). The winds are still easterly in the North Western Provinces (excepting at Lucknow, where the direction is west-south-west), but they have become northerly and north-westerly in Guzerat, at Indore, in Berar and the Deccan; also all down the west coast. In Bengal, there is ⅓ inch of rain at Burdwan and ¼ inch at Calcutta, but little elsewhere. In the North-Western Provinces, 7-tenths at Agra. In the Punjab, less than 1-tenth at Simla, and Lahore, and 7-tenths at Umballa on the 9th. In Central India, 1½ inches at Indore, 6-tenths at Goona, and slight rain at Morar and Rutlam. In Berar, 1½ inches at Akola and 15 cents at Amraoti. In the Central Provinces, ½ inch at Jubbulpore and 1½ inches at Khandwa. In Bombay, 2½ inches at Kurrachee, ½ inch at Rajkot, 2 inches at Bombay, 1-tenth at Ahmedabad, 4-tenths at Satara, 4-tenths at Sholapur, 1-tenth at Goa, and 1½-tenths at Belgaum. In Madras, 1-tenth at Vizagapatam, ½ inch at Rajahmundry, ¼ inch at Cuddapah, 2¼ inches at Bellary, 9-tenths at Bangalore, 3⅓ inches at Madras, ½ inch at Salem and Calicut, and 6-tenths at Madura.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday 10th September 1880:—

Stations,	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday 3rd Sept. 1880. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 10th Sept. 1880. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur	38	59	2	47	41	6
Sohagpur	39	9	4	20	43	29
Rawere	6	41	3	41	9	82
Nimbora	7	98	3	12	11	10
Nargaon	7	48	2	49	9	97
Warrangaon	4	87	3	72	8	59
Bhadli	6	7	2	95	9	2
Jalgaon	8	85	3	98	12	83
Sirsoli	9	53	2	77	12	30
Mhasawad	10	73	2	15	12	88
Maheji	11	40½	2	29½	13	70
Pachora	8	39	1	74	10	13
Challisgaon	5	29	0	86	6	15
Naidongri	6	97	0	62	7	59
Nandgaon	5	6	1	0	6	6
Lasalgaon	9	51	0	36	9	87
Manmar	4	49½	0	52½	5	2
Nassik	10	78	0	53	11	31
Deolali	8	60	0	32	8	92
Khewadi	11	3	0	10	11	13
Ghoti	58	29	3	96	62	25
Lanauli	110	71	8	5	118	76
Talegaon	23	93	0	65	24	58
Dhond	3	70	0	11	3	81
Diksal	4	78	2	25	7	3
Pomalwari	2	80	1	30	4	10
Jehur	5	29	1	29	6	58
Keim	3	68	0	69	4	37
Barsi	11	10	2	17	13	27
Madhar	11	44	1	20	12	64
Mohol	11	14	1	84	12	98
Hudgi	17	43	2	30	19	73

NOTE.—It is said that no less than 3 inches 75 cents fell in one hour on Saturday last, the 11th at Badneira between two and three o'clock p. m.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

DIVISION—No. 1.

	Sept. 9th. In Ct	Sept. 10th. In Ct	Sept. 11th. In Ct	Sept. 12th. In Ct	Py. reprt.	Total
Panju	0 29	0 66	1 44	0 76	53 6	56 21
Vaitarna	0 0	0 48	0 68	1 0	63 6	65 22
Palghar	0 7	0 9	3 10	1 17	62 56	66 99
Gholwad	0 0	0 24	4 0	0 74	41 24	46 22
Bulsar	0 0	1 29	0 8	3 62	58 85	63 84
Surat	0 2	0 9	0 98	0 6	27 15	28 30

DIVISION—No. 2.

	Sept. 8th. In Ct	Sept. 9th. In Ct	Sept. 10th. In Ct	Py. rept.	Total
[illegible]	[illegible]	0 0	0 2	28 85	33 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	0 0	0 0	30 86	31 11

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before a full bench of four judges.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

LAKSHMANDAS SARUPCHAND VS. DASRATHVALAD KHUBCHUND.

THIS was an appeal from a decree of Mr. M. G. Ranade, Subordinate Judge of Dhulia. The case originally came on for hearing before the learned Chief Justice and Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill, who referred it to a full bench for a consideration of the question whether a registered mortgage deed for upwards of Rs. 100, dated 1869, had priority by reason of such registration over an unregistered earlier mortgage deed for Rs. 90, dated 1866. Both these mortgages were without possession. The case was argued before a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Justices Maxwell, Melvill, Kemball, and F. D. Melvill, by Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the appellant and Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah for the respondent. At the close of the argument, the Chief Justice intimated that the later registered mortgage, being for a sum exceeding Rs. 100, had no priority over a previous unregistered mortgage for a sum less than Rs. 100, inasmuch as there was no competition between a compulsorily registrable and an optionally registrable deed. If both deeds had been optionally registrable, or if the later deed had been accompanied with possession, in either case the later subsequent deed would have prevailed over the previous one. Their Lordships, therefore, decided to confirm the decree of Mr. Ranade in favour of the respondent.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice M. MELVILL.)

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE LICENSE TAX ACT. A COLLECTOR MULCTED IN COSTS.

PUJABHAI GHELLABHOY VS. THE COLLECTOR OF KHAIRA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, District Judge of Ahmedabad, given against the appellant on 31st January, 1880. Mr. Nagindas Toolsidas appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Nanabhai, Government Pleader, in support of the decision.

The facts of the case appear to be these. Under the License Tax Act, Act 3 of 1878, the appellant was in the year 1879 charged Rs. 25 for a license. Being served with a notice to pay the amount, he appealed to Mr. G. Wilson, the Collector of Khaira, on the ground that the fee was excessive, and that he did not fall under the class for which the amount was payable. On the 18th September, 1879, the Collector, in considering the application, passed an order enhancing the fee from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. The latter amount was recovered from the appellant, and he was granted a license. Under section 424 of Act 10 of 1877, he gave a notice to the Collector and filed a suit against him in the court of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Phillpotts. He submitted that it appeared from his books that his annual income did not exceed Rs. 1,000; represented that the Collector, without properly examining his accounts, wrongly presumed that his income was about Rs. 3,000, and levied Rs. 60 from him although he was liable to pay only Rs. 20; and prayed that a decree may be passed directing the Collector to refund to him Rs. 40 which he had illegally levied from him. Mr. Phillpotts passed the following decree in the case:—"On hearing the vakil of plaintiff, the court rejects the plaint. Section 12 of Bombay Act 3 of 1878 clearly authorises the Collector to pass such order thereon as he thinks fit. This includes enhancement. Section 23 of the said Act excludes all appeals. The Act, by the same reasoning as in Chinto Abajee vs. Lakshmibai (Indian Law Reports, 2 Bombay, 376,) makes the Collector a judge for the purposes of the Act; and therefore no cause of action has arisen. The plaint is rejected; section 54 (c) and 53 a."

Against the above decision of the District Judge, Pujabhai appealed to the High Court on the following among other grounds:—The sections of Act 10 of 1877, quoted by the District Judge, do not authorise him to reject the plaint; the District Judge was wrong in holding that sections 12 and 23 of Bombay Act 3 of 1878 authorised the Collector to enhance the amount in appeal; the decision quoted by the District Judge does not apply to the facts of the present case; and Bombay Act 3 of 1878, being a revenue Act, should have been strictly construed against Government. The appeal was argued by Mr. Nagindas at some length on the above principal grounds; and Mr. Nanabhai argued in support of the decision arrived at by the District Judge.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving the judgment of the court, said.—We think that section 12, Bombay Act 3 of 1878, did not authorise the Collector to enhance the fee on the plaintiff presenting his petition as contemplated by section 11. Section 12 says that the Collector may pass "such order thereon as he thinks fit." These words are doubtless large, but the Act under consideration being a fiscal Act, and therefore to be construed strictly, we think that the words "order thereon" must be taken as meaning, an order relevant to the petition, which an order enhancing the fee cannot, we think, be deemed to be. As the Collector has, in our opinion, exceeded his authority under the Act, the case does not fall within the principle laid down in the case of Chinto Abajee vs. Lakshmibai, Indian Law Reports, 2 Bombay, 376, which we should otherwise have considered to be applicable; and the plaintiff has, therefore, a cause of action against the Collector to recover the difference between Rs. 60 and the sum of Rs. 25 mentioned in the list published under section 10 of the Act. This court, therefore, reverses the order of the court below, and directs that the plaint be admitted. Collector to pay plaintiff his costs of this appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, SEPT. 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE RAMJEE BHICKA KOOMARIA.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, asked that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The petition and schedule were filed on the 8th March 1880, but beyond getting an interim order, the insolvent had done nothing. The insolvent appeared in person and gave an account of his assets, consisting of moveable and immoveable property in Bombay and the Mofussil. His Lordship was of opinion that it was not a case for dismissal and adjourned the matter for a month, renewing the interim order to insolvent.

RE SAMDAS NARSINGDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for certain creditors on whose application an order of adjudication was made. The insolvents were told to file their schedule within a month, but had not yet done so. Two of them had absconded from Bombay and were said to be in Central India, and they had not been served with the notices. The third insolvent, Ashcurn, had been served, but he had not yet filed his schedule.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the third insolvent, said that he was engaged in defending police proceedings taken against him by the applicants, which were fixed for the 21st inst.; and the learned counsel asked for a fortnight's postponement, as his client was anxious that the insolvency matter should come on after the disposal of the police case.

The case was accordingly postponed.

RE URJOON NURSEY.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee for the Official Assignee, applied that Mr. Willoughby Le Geyt be directed to appear as a witness in this case, and to produce his books, papers, and documents relating to accounts of the insolvent for 1878 at such examination. The insolvent was adjudicated on the application of the opposing creditor, to have committed an act of insolvency. He was possessed of a building and press known as the Le Geyt Press, situated at the Mazagon Powder Works, which he mortgaged for Rs. 25,000, and subsequently sold for Rs. 35,000 to his partner Mohunlal Thakersey. Both the mortgage and the sale were fictitious and fraudulent. In the insolvent's books there were three accounts, one of which, although kept in the name of Mr. Willoughby Le Geyt, was really the insolvent's own account. It was therefore necessary that Mr. Le Geyt should be examined with reference to the account. The Commissioner granted the application and fixed the 6th prox. for the examination.

RE DYAL GOKA.

Mr. Telang moved that a rule granted for a final discharge to the insolvent be made absolute. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follows:—Succaram Govindjee, a writer, Rs. 648. Paul Correya, a carpenter, Rs. 1,214. Asana Sydoo, a contractor, Rs. 4,371. Vanmali Harjivan, a blacksmith, Rs. 629. Vishwanath Ramcrushna Senoy, a writer, Rs. 1,998. Mana Gober Jutwa, a saddler, Rs. 524. Eknath Chakrapam Gonkar, a cloth seller, Rs. 1,077. Mahomed Hussonjee, a milk seller, Rs. 1,122. Chotooneya Sangayah, a muccadum, Rs. 410. Fakira Moosa Mahomed, a boarding house keeper, Rs. 906. Bhicajee Pestonjee Mama, a bill collector, Rs. 800. Nilajee Dewjee Pachkalsi, a carpenter, Rs. 792. Bazia Baburao Dandekar, a contractor, Rs. 4,071.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—SEPT. 14.

(Before Mr. HART and Mr. SPENCER.)

KERRA VUZZA AND OTHERS VS. JAMIATRAM VILOOPRAM.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, of Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas, moved on behalf of the defendant, that the execution granted to the plaintiff by his Honour, the Second Judge, should be set aside, and the money paid by his client under protest should be refunded. The suit was filed against the defendant to recover Rs. 279, which was heard by his Honour the Second Judge on the 27th of August. The defence was that the money for which the defendant was sued was inserted [illegible] one of his debts in a schedule which he ha[illegible] the time, and under which he subseq[illegible] his discharge. The Second Judge [illegible] upon which the suit was bro[illegible] entered in the schedule, and h[illegible] decree against the defend[illegible] but he ordered that th[illegible] monthly instalment[illegible] why the learned c[illegible] the 11th Septe[illegible] to the [illegible]

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to such order." Mr. Kirkpatrick also quoted another section of the same Act as providing, in effect, that a judge cannot alter a judgment once given, except by consent.

Mr. Hart—The order for payment by instalments is an act of indulgence, and if it is got by misrepresentation, I suppose it is competent to the Court to rescind it, when the facts are known.

Mr. Spencer said that, apart from its legality, it was a daily practice to alter judgments.

Mr. Kirkpatrick thought it could not be done to the prejudice of the parties concerned in a suit, except with their consent. The court might have power to alter judgments on the side of mercy, but certainly not on the side of severity, except under the conditions laid down by law.

Mr. Spencer—If we have not power in one case, neither have we in the other.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the power in favour of the judgment debtor was distinctly given under section 71.

Mr. Spencer—Under that section, the court has power to " suspend or stay any execution" in certain cases only.

Mr. Kirkpatrick supposed the clause was framed to allow the court to make a decree, originally payable in the lump, payable by instalments on the application of the debtor. But, he submitted, the court had no right to assume the other power, which would entail great hardship on the judgment debtor. At all events, it must not be exercised upon the strength of the *ex parte* statements of one of the parties to a quit.

The rule was granted.

SASSOON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the company, which went into liquidation on the 30th of November, 1879, was held on Monday at its registered office, to receive the final account of the liquidators and dissolve the company. The Hon'ble S. Solomon was voted to the chair, and the following resolutions were proposed and carried :—

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, and seconded by Mr. J. M. Wadia, that the liquidators' report be approved and adopted.

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee, that the liquidation of the above company be, and is, hereby closed, and that the company be dissolved. The proceedings then terminated.

The first ordinary general meeting of the new company, the Sassoon Pressing Company, was held soon afterwards, when the directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1880, which was taken as read, was adopted. The following resolutions were carried :—

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, and seconded by Mr. Ratanjee Dhanjibhaee Mistri, that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share be declared, and that the same be payable on and after the 15th instant.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Dhondee, and seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee, that Rs. 14,002-3-11, being the balance of profit and loss after payment of dividend, be carried to the reserve fund.

The Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, Mr. S. S. Solomon, and Mr. B. R. Mody were re-elected directors of the company; and Messrs. Coorverjee Rustomjee Mody and Sadanand Balkrishna were reappointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

In replying to the usual vote of thanks, the chairman said that the report was most satisfactory, and hoped that double the dividend now payable will be declared for the next year.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

A GOOD day's racing, but an attendance below the average ; the threatening state of the weather deterring numbers of intending visitors. Fortunately the rain held off, and though the course was soft, from its recent soaking, it was good going, though slow for timing. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson put in an appearance, and most of the familiar Poona faces were recognisable. The arrangements, as usual, were everything that could be wished, the honorary secretary earning golden opinions.

Though scarcely equal to those of former years, before the Afghan imbroglio, the lotteries were good, aggregating some twelve thousand rupees on the Derby, and three or four on the Maiden Galloways and Champagne Stakes.

Oasis and Orator were tremendous favorites for the Galloways, fetching respectively Rs. 870 and Rs. 770 in a two thousand rupee lottery, Behram selling for Rs. 100, and Cyrus for Rs. 250. The soft ground seemed to be dead against the cracks, with their heavy weight ; for Cyrus, with 8st. 4lbs was in front most of the journey, and near the quarter of a mile post, little Behram, with 7st 8lbs supplanted him, and sailing along, won comfortably by two lengths, Orator third, and Oasis, with 9st. 3lbs behind him. The winner is a bloodlike bay, little over pony height, and was selected by Mr. Abdool Rahman for a sporting Parsee, at an outlay of Rs. 500 last January. Ramchurn had the mount and rode him nicely.

Eight weighed out for the Champagne Stakes, Abdool Rahman's three, Young Revenge, Furreed, and Ruby, having the call in favoritism, Victor following closely in their wake. Captain Archdale's country-bred has a great, raking stride, and, considering his backward condition, ran well, only Young Revenge succeeding in collaring, and, after a good race, defeating him by a neck. Furreed was an indifferent third, and Sohathee fourth, pulling up. We regret to say Vesper finished up lame. The mile was run in a shade over even time, and slow as that is, it was the best of the day. Accidents, and breakdowns, and disappointed anticipations, reduced the Derby field to six. Budelight, who had been going well, went wrong at Hyderabad ; Snowdrop, and the grand three year old, Crusader, who will represent the Paikpara Stable at Hyderabad and Calcutta, were too backward ; and there was a pecuniary difficulty in the way of Kesore Sing's horses appearing. At the lotteries the Bangalore winners, Rataplan and Mooltan, divided the honor of commanding high prices, the others bringing merely outside figures. We have all along consistently declared for the three year old, and, favored by the ground and his light weight, he won by a clear couple of lengths, from Mr. Whitehead's grand grey Mahabood, Rataplan being hopelessly beaten, half a mile from home. Aga Moochool Shah's well bred brown, Reserved, ran up third, and the powerful chestnut, King, who could always lose him in his training gallops, last ; but he has been lame for some days, otherwise would have been pretty close to the winner. Mooltan was purchased by Dr. Hart of Calcutta for Mr. Maitland for Rs.10,000 after the Bangalore races, and has recouped him a half of his purchase money to-day. The race was the slowest, we believe, on record. Mahabood's position astonished everybody, but his clever owner, who always declared he would nearly, if not quite win, and, considering that he was conceding 2st. 3lb. to the winner, the performance is not to be despised. Rataplan greatly disappointed Mr. Abdool Rahman. As we wrote a few days since, there was but a poor lot in the Service Stakes, and when we say little Orator beat his four opponents in a canter, this will be believed. Orator was ridden by Mr. Cotgrave, a neat and promising horseman, whose success was warmly greeted.—*Deccan Herald*.

COMPULSORY VEGETARIANISM AT POONA.

THERE was a strike yesterday of the Butchers' guild in the grand military cantonment of Poona. The meat market was empty. The consumers of animal food were driven to an involuntary fast, while vegetarians alone enjoyed the means of keeping up the tabernacle. This strike, like all the other outbreaks of discontent which occur in the cantonment, was due to the vile administration which obtains in it. The so-called market is a wretched shed, fitted with twenty-eight butchers' stalls, besides stalls for vegetables and fish. On the 29th of April last, the officiating Cantonment Magistrate issued this notice : until further notice the butchers occupying stalls in the beef and mutton markets must pay one day in advance for the occupancy of stalls ; no stall will be allowed to be used without payment in advance made the day preceding : any person found occupying a stall without prepayment will be treated as a trespasser and ejected : he will also be liable to be prosecuted for criminal trespass : this notice will take effect from the 1st May 1880. The payment to be made in advance was two annas a day, making the rent Rs. 3-12 a month. This was in force up to the end of last month. At these rates this wretched market produced a yearly revenue of some Rs. 3,000 in all. Not satisfied with this exorbitant rent for such a place, the new assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Serjeant Smith determined to increase the revenue from the market. At the beginning of this month they put up three of the butchers' stalls to auction, and they were knocked down to bidders at Rs. 35, Rs. 36, and Rs. 37 respectively a quarter ; the butcher lessees, to their surprise, were called upon to pay each Rs. 12 as a month's advance. They stated that they were quite unable to pay the amount. Their stalls then closed by Serjeant Smith, and they were told that they would be prosecuted if they sold their mutton at their private places. Their day's supply of these articles of food were spoiled, and they lost the money value thereof. This was regarded by the whole guild as a great piece of oppression and extortion, and they accordingly struck. The next morning, yesterday, no mutton butchers' meat was to be had. The English residents would gladly have taken their boiled mutton without caper sauce, or their roast beef without horse raddish, but neither was to be had as raw material. This could not be allowed to go on, as Dr. Tanner's mode of spending forty days is not at all popular in Poona. The *bons vivants* of the Poona Season are like their sceptical [illegible] mentioned by Horace Walpole, who [illegible] me a Roman Catholic because : ' you [illegible] to eat, and too much to swallow.' [illegible] not yield : so the orther party— [illegible] thorities—had to yield. A [illegible] and the butchers got [illegible] month—Rs. 2 payable [illegible] Rs. 2 on the 16th. [illegible] rged the same [illegible] The dealers [illegible] make [illegible]

if there had been such a military cantonment official. The fact that there is no such official shows that the bazaars have passed out of the category of military cantonments. We greatly wonder that the authorities allow this sort of administration to continue in Poona. It is a disgrace to the place. The liberty of the subject is interfered with in a reckless manner by such officials. We feel sure that there will be no improvement till the bazaars are included in the City Municipality. His Excellency the Governor will, we feel sure, give his attention to the cantonment administration. * * * We should like very much if we could see the prospect of an end to such administration as has been the curse of these bazaars for some time past.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—News has been received in Calcutta that the new organ for St. Paul's Cathedral has been completed, and was tested by Dr. Stainer before being sent off to Calcutta.

ATTACKED BY A WILD BOAR.—A short time back a wild boar made its appearance in the station of Narrail, a sub-division of Jessore. It was shot at by some of the people of the town, but, unfortunately, escaped with a few wounds only. The other day a poor cowherd happened to pass by the spot where the brute lay concealed, when it suddenly ran out and attacked him, knocked him down, ripped up his thigh in several places and inflicted similar wounds in his right arm and side, and two scalp wounds, added to which was a fracture of the skull, the brain substance protruding through the wound.—*Englishman*.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 4th September, there were 183 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 147 deaths, and the death-rate was 17·8 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 4 from cholera, 59 from fevers, 29 from tetanus and 12 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified : 1 non-Asiatic, 5 mixed races, 118 Hindus, 60 Muhammadans, and 1 of other races. The most unhealthy ward was Sukea Street, with a death-rate of 36·3 per thousand per annum, and the healthiest Coomartolly, with a death-rate of 11·2 per 1000 per annum.

MADRAS.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM RUMPA.—We learn that the Government are about to charter one of the coasting steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company to bring down the 39th Regiment Native Infantry, and portions of other regiments that are stil in Rumpa, as, according to information received from the Officer Commanding, the services of these men are no longer required, the Rumpa rebellion being now almost at an end.—*Times*.

GOLD MINING.—In the prospectus of the " Wynaad Gold Mining Co.," Messrs Tremayne and Co. state that the St. John Del Rey Gold Mining Co. " is now returning upwards of £10,000 monthly profit on an average yield of only 2 dwts. of gold to the ton of quartz." A share-holder in the St. John Del Rey Gold Mining Co. writes to a Madras paper that Messrs. Tremayne and Co. are misinformed, the average yield being 13 dwts. 20 grains to the ton of quartz., and the net monthly profit for last year averaging a little over £5,000.

A MAN OF WEIGHT.—A man of great weight is visiting Kurnool. He is a fine young fellow, a native of Pennaconda in the Bellary district, named Mutiyalappa. He is said to be 17 years old. His weight is 24 stone 9 lbs., height 5 feet 2 inches, girth 6 feet 1 inch, girth of upper arm 1 foot 6 inches, of thigh 2 feet 6 inches. He is cheerful, of feminine apparance, walks his mile a day, but not all at once, and is prompt both in movement and in intelligence.—*Mail*.

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB AND OUDH.

CHOLERA.—The cholera epidemic at Gwalior and Morar has subsided. There have been several deaths among the natives of both places, but only two fatal cases have occurred among the Europeans in the latter cantonments. Among these was the engineer in charge of the ice house.—*Indian Herald*.

PATIALA.—We hear that His Excellency the President of the Patiala Council of Regency has received a telegram from the Punjab Government thanking the Council for their congratulations to the Government on the success of General Roberts. We stated in our issue of the 9th instant that the Patiala State is distinguished for its loyal feelings to the British Government, to which we should add that the Government is ever ready to acknowledge the loyal spirit shown by the princes or chiefs under its protection.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.—The correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes :—There has been a serious accident at Jutogh, which has a very unpleasant look about it. A soldier of the 72nd was in Simla on Saturday, and was returning to Jutogh, a distance of five miles, when he was either thrown or fell down a khud of some thirty feet depth, and lay there till 6 the next morning, when he was picked up in an insensible state and carried into barracks. He was seriously injured about the head and other parts of his body, and from these wounds the blood had flowed very freely during the time he was lying where he fell. In his delirious state he often called on the name of a party at Simla with whom he had been in company on Saturday. This, with various other circumstances which have transpired, leads the authorities to suppose that his fall was caused by some person or persons interested in the death of the soldier. I do not know if the poor fellow is dead ; he was not expected to live yesterday.

MARRIAGE OF THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

ON this subject, *Truth* says :—The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will probably not, under any circumstances, take place before six or seven weeks from now. It is doubtful whether Mrs. Money, her sister, will consent to allow her to remain at the head of Coutts's Bank after the marriage, nor does there seem any reason why Mrs. Money should consent to sacrifice her own interests in order to facilitate a marriage which is repulsive to nature.

It may be said that Coutts's Bank will suffer should Baroness Burdett-Coutts withdraw her capital ; and, therefore, Mrs. Money would be wise to make terms with her sister, in order to prevent this. But the bank has a solid reputation and a solid business; moreover, this withdrawal is likely in any case to take place on the death of the Baroness.

As the ex-American with whom she contemplates union in the holy bonds of matrimony might be her grandson, it would be far better were she to adopt him in that capacity, and to make him a partner in the bank. By the cruel blindness (? kindness) of marrying him, she makes him rich, but places him in so contemptible a position, that he is likely to be shunned by all right-thinking men and women.

The aged lady, it would appear, first perceived his " feelings" towards her during the recent yacht cruise that she made to the Mediterranean in his company and in that of Mr. Irving. Before this she had frequently stated her intention to adopt him.

ISANDLANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF " THE TIMES."

SIR,—I read with deep regret what amounts to an attack by Lord Chelmsford upon the memory of my brother, the late Colonel Durnford, R. E., in what he calls " the true history of that unfortunate day " at Isandlana.

As a matter of simple justice I ask your leave to comment on Lord Chelmsford's remarks, which, I assert, do not contain " the true history."

As to the troops, supposing the number of Europeans to be 762, there were not " 400 or 450 Basutos who joined the camp with Colonel Durnford." There were one troop Basutos (51), one troop Edendale men (52), and three troops Sikali men—in round numbers 250 mounted men, with a rocket-battery. Then he gives " a front of 250 yards to defend," whereas the line of camps (six in number) considerably overtopped Isandlana-hill, one (that of the 1-24th Regiment) being to the south of the road from Rorke's Drift, which passed Isandlana. Having described the situation of the camp, Lord Chelmsford says —"The ground from that hill sloped down easy, quite like a glacis, perfectly clear of any covering which could possibly have been taken by any troops attacking it, for a distance of 800 yards, front and back;" but he forgets to say that this slope in front of the precipitous hill was covered with his camps and wagons. He says " it might practically be said that the camp was not commanded from any position whatever near it ; " also " there would have been a wall, in fact, which completely defended the rear." These statements are most misleading, and convey an impression absolutely untrue. Although the Isandlana-hill was practically " a wall," its ends were open ; and the " necks " of land connecting it with the hills right and left did command the camp, and by both these vulnerable points was the camp carried from the rear.

Next, as to Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine's orders, Lord Chelmsford does not say what " line of defence" was to be drawn in—which is not surprising, considering there was none—but he leaves the inference that all the infantry should have been withdrawn into the limits of the camp, and were so until Colonel Durnford arrived. It is open to doubt that Colonel Pulleine ever received such stringent orders for Major Chard, V.C., R.E., writes (April 13, 1879), —"When I arrived at the camp the troops (white men) were . . . . out of camp. Before Durnford came up there was scarcely anybody in camp. I could see crowds of Zulus moving on the distant hills." " Defend the camp, and do not leave it" may have been a personal order to Colonel Pulleine, but the " note-book," is a curious feature. The Assistant-Military Secretary had lost his when it was required for reference ; an A.D.C. finds one at the last moment which contains the impression the events of the day left on his mind. One is tempted to ask, Is this the A.D.C. w[illegible]lared Lieutenant-Colonel Harness's march [illegible] camp (in response to the urge[illegible] every man for God's sak[illegible] and will be taken [illegible]

Colonel Durnford "took upon himself to alter the instructions which Colonel Pulleine had received to keep the infantry pickets in and only to have the cavalry vedettes out, and he ordered Colonel Pulleine to send a company of the 24th to the crest of the hill to the left." Now, Colonel Pulleine's orders were,—" Draw in your. . . line of defence while the force is out; also draw in the line of your infantry outposts accordingly, but keep your cavalry vedettes still far advanced"—the plain English of which is that the line of infantry outposts were to be drawn in in accordance with the drawing in of the " line of defence." And Captain Essex states that about 8 a.m. " a report arrived from a picket stationed at a point about 1,500 yards distant on a hill to the north of the camp." It was on this range of hills that the company of the 1-24th was posted, at a distance from camp of 1,200 yards (Captain Essex.) With the possibility of an attack this was an absolute necessity to prevent the enemy passing behind the hills to the rear of Isandlana and attacking both open flanks at close quarters. The throwing out of this company and its supports in no way contributed to the disaster, as they retired on the main body in front of the camp. Colonel Durnford's pushing out to the front and reconnoitring the hills to the left with his mounted troops were in the plain performance of his duty, and in principle approved by Lord Chelmsford ([c—2,318] p. 80.)

The rocket battery that followed Colonel Durnford is said to have been cut up by the enemy who "had been lying in ambush on the left flank, and had taken advantage of the unprotected condition of the battery." The fact is that, "hearing heavy firing on our left (Captain Nourse [c—2,260] p. 82), and learning the enemy were in that direction, we changed our direction to the left. Before nearly reaching the crest of the hills on the left of the camp we were attacked on all sides." They were attacked by the Zulu army, which was driving in Captain Shepstone's two troops of Native Horse.

I am obliged to notice these comparatively minor points, as Lord Chelmsford's argument tends to throw blame on every side upon Colonel Durnford.

Next, Lord Chelmsford seeks to establish that Captain Shepstone sought reinforcements in Colonel Durnford's name, and says "Colonel Pulleine sent out those reinforcements." This is very far from the truth. Lieutenant Cochrane says that if Captain Shepstone asked for reinforcements thus, "he asked for them without Colonel Durnford's authority." The officer commanding the troop of Native Horse with which Captain Shepstone was says that as they retired Captain Shepstone "rode away telling us he was going to report to the camp that the whole Zulu army was advancing to attack it, and when he rejoined them he said that they would not believe his warning."

Captain Essex's evidence distinctly shows that Colonel Pulleine did not send reinforcements to the mounted men ([c—2,260] p. 83), but did send Captain Mostyn's company to reinforce the company on picket—"Captain Mostyn moved his company into the space between the portions of that already on the hills."

Lord Chelmsford describes the front attack of the Zulus but not how the troops were surrounded by the enemy pouring in at the flanks of Isandlana; and he puts the troops as "extended in open order on a line 2,000 yards long, from right to left." Captain Gardner says they were "in line" (*ib.* p. 101), and the front was about 800 yards, covering the camp at a slight angle—the left about 300 yards from it—where was a "donga," &c., that gave some cover.

I would ask if Lord Chelmsford had the slightest thought that the camp would be attacked ; and why he avoids all mention of his own part and share in the incidents of the day? What of his leaving the country to the left front unsearched, although he had seen mounted Zulu scouts in that direction on the 21st? Was not the position of the camp fatally vulnerable on both flanks? What of the absence of all defensive precautions, although the officer commanding the column had suggested forming a laager before leaving camp on the 22d? but, unfortunately, Lord Chelmsford had permitted no laagering since entering Zululand, and dismissed the suggestion with the remark, "Oh, it would take a week to make." No notice is taken of the march of Lieutenant-Colonel Harness to the relief of the camp and his recall; and of the messages sent from camp but one is alluded to. Had those things no bearing on the disaster?

Lord Chelmsford sums up his (so-called) "true," plain, and unvarnished tale" thus :—

" The camp at Isandlana, then, was not lost from having an inefficient garrison ; it was not lost because the position was unfit for the number of troops that had to defend it ; but it was lost because the strict orders given to defend it were departed from."

1. The troops, in a defensible post, would no doubt have proved both efficient and sufficient.
2. The position at Isandlana was indefensible as it stood—open to attack at close quarters from both flanks of the hill—a trap ; and Lord Chelmsford did not take or allow to be taken, any of the most ordinary precautions for defence.
3. Lord Chelmsford does not prove that the orders given were departed from still less that the movements of the troops caused the disaster. If he claims that his intention was for all the infantry to remain between his line of camps and the precipitous hill, in whatever circumstances might arise, he proves his own incompetency, for an enemy could then at his leisure assemble behind Isandlana without once being seen by the camp defenders, and attack at close quarters on both flanks ; while the front would be covered by tents and wagons, conveniently placed to mask a front attack.

I maintain that the whole evidence proves that all that was possible in the circumstances " to defend the camp" was done.

Colonel Durnford was well known as a strict disciplinarian and a thoroughly good soldier. He has died at his post, choosing death with a handful of brave comrades covering the only line of retreat. In his name I protest against the unfair way in which Lord Chelmsford has misrepresented some of the facts, and " studiously abstained from alluding" to others of the utmost import in a " true history of that unfortunate day." Your obedient servant.

EDWARD DURNFORD, Lieutenant-Colonel.

St. Albans, Aug. 21.

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DANGERS OF ALPINE CLIMBING.

AN English gentleman named Hawthorn, who had been staying for some days with his wife and son, a boy of ten years, at Beckenried, on the Lake of Lucerne, has lost his life in the neighbouring mountains. After spending an afternoon with his son at Seelisberg, two hours' walk from Beckenried, Mr. Hawthorn was returning home when the darkness began to overtake him, and as, in addition, there were evident signs of an approaching storm, the traveller, instead of taking the ordinary road back, which, though rather steep, is safe, signified his intention to make a short cut to Beckenried by a footway which is so difficult that even in the full daylight it is only used by shepherd boys and goatherds, provided with climbing sticks. Although warned by some of the natives of the extreme danger of any such attempt, especially in the shades of the evening, Mr. Hawthorn persisted in his resolution, and proceeded down the precipitous path, followed by his son. The unfortunate gentleman had not advanced very far before his foot slipped, and he fell down the hill side. His fall, however, was arrested by a shrub, to which he clung, and from which he called to his son, telling him not to go any further. Hardly had he finished giving this caution when his hold gave way and he was precipitated into the depths below. The unfortunate boy, not daring to move from the spot, called in vain for help and remained in his dangerous position all night. In the morning he climbed back to the road and made his way to the nearest village, Emmetten, but could make no one understand him. The poor boy, who had had no sleep, was accordingly obliged to walk back to Beckenried, whence a number of searchers were instantly despatched in company with the boy, who was now nearly dropping with fatigue. A long search was then made, but it was not before seven o'clock in the evening that the body of Mr. Hawthorn was discovered. Needless to say, it was dreadfully multilated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following account of a narrow escape of two tourists in an attempt to ascend Mont Blanc.

M. de Gorloff, a Russian student from Montpellier, [illegible] member of the French Alpine Club, started [illegible]mounix, accompanied by a guide and a [illegible] ascent of Mont Blanc. On reach, [illegible] was joined by a member [illegible]o was also attended by [illegible] following morning [illegible]e, continued their [illegible]r summit, a route [illegible]en close to the [illegible]is footing, and [illegible]is companions [illegible]e declivity, [illegible] feet in the [illegible]er, their [illegible] bridge [illegible]t, and [illegible] they [illegible]ll in. [illegible]d no [illegible] the [illegible] In [illegible]hing [illegible] both [illegible]us in- [illegible]ey con- [illegible]00 feet, [illegible]andoned [illegible]d by the [illegible]hounix in [illegible] two in the

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OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS,
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME,
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE BYRON.
THE COST OF WAR.
" Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe ; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud ; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth ; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors ; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace ; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of right cousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.
WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR !
" I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War ; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity ; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket of the pick-axe in his hand. Ah ! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.
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BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.
SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
INJUDICIOUS DIET.
AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs ; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursey, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant.
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.
In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required : at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.
STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—" All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.